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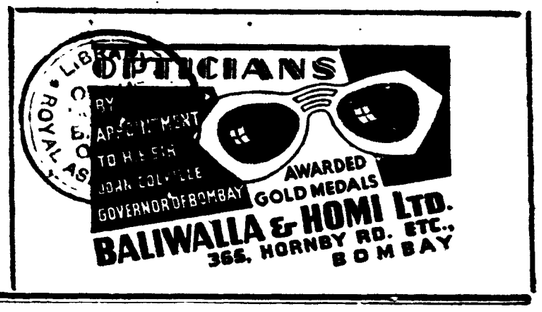

...N IN ...TAUNT

... In Our ... Patil

..., Dec. 31. ...oral lesson ... words of ...d by Lord ... That les- ... suicidal, to ...e help in ... this land ... faith in ... brighten ...s the faith ...table de- ...ing pat- ...men," ob- ... General ...ay Provin- ...e in the ...al address ... Shop As- ...d here to- ... the Vice- ...and Mr. ...estion in ...

... Continuing, he said ... For that we must consolidate ... national strength and our ... ness to suffer and sacrifice ... the cause of freedom. At this ...ical hour in our nation's histo... we must learn to forget our ...rences be- ...tween of whatever ...nd. The nation must rise to ... heights of brave resolve ... braver deeds."

Earlier, Mr. Patil ...mmended the increasing ...sciousness among shop assistan... all over the country and hop... that this consciousness backed by their readiness to suffer and sacrifice for their rights would ...ake them a long way towards ...eir cherished goal.—United Pres.

ATLANTIC CHARTER AGAIN

Churchill Persuaded To Sign When On Visit To Washington

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The "Daily Express" New York correspondent, Mr. C. V. R. Thompson, reports: "There is really in Atlantic Charter after all.

"It seems that the WhiteHouse Aide ...d the text of the battleship agree... ...t between Mr. Church... and Pre... ...t Roosevelt printed upon a fancy ...r in a document form... ...uring one of the Prime Minister's ... to Vatington he waspersuaded ...tograph it. Later President Roose... ...also signed it.

"This souvenir is the on... existing ...opy of the Charter signed by its ... authors."—United Press.

B. J. WADIA AND DIVATIA AMONG NEW KNIGHTS

G.C.S.I. For Maharaja Of Mysore, Sir Sultan Ahmed Gets K.C.S.I., C.I.E. For City Engineer

The New Year Honours list has just been published.

Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia, puisne judge of the Bombay High Court, Mr. B. J. Wadia, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University and Mr. J. J. Ghandy, Agent, Tata Iron and Steel Co. are Bombay recipients of Knighthood. Mr. N. V. Modak, the City Engineer, Bombay Municipality gets C.I.E.

G.C.S.I. has been awarded to the Maharaja of Mysore, the Maharaja of Cooch-Behar gets K.C.I.E.

Sir Sultan Ahmed, Law Member to the Government of India becomes K.C.S.I.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1.—The following honours have been gazetted:

G.C.S.I.: H.H. Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, Maharaja of Mysore.

K.C.S.I.: Sir Sultan Ahmed, Bar-at-Law, Member of the Governor General's Executive Council.

C.S.I.: Ewan Moore Gawne, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Member, Board of Revenue, Madras. Major-Gen. John Simon Stuart Martin, I.M.S., seconded to I.A.M.C., Dy. Director of Medical Services, Central Command, India. Mr. Thomas Cooke Samuel Jayaratnam, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Sec. to C.P. Government. Mr. William Christie, C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S., Chief Sec., U.P. Government. Mr. Wilfred Vernon Grigson, I.C.S., Revenue and Police Member, H.E.H. the Nizam's Executive Council, Hyderabad Deccan.

G.C.B.: H.E. General Sir Claude John Eyre Auchinleck, G.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E., A.D.C., Commander-in-Chief in India.

G.C.I.E.: H.H. Saiyid Said Bin Taimur, Sultan of Muscat and Oman.

AN HONORARY COMPANION

C.I.E.: Shaikh Abdullah Al Mubarak As Sabah, Director of Public Security Kuwait, Persian Gulf.

K.C.I.E.,: Captain H.H. Maharaja Jagadadipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, Maharaja of Cooch-Behar. Sir Leonard Wilson, lately Chief Commissioner of Railways. Major-Gen. (temp. Lt.-Gen.) Henry Beresford Dennitts Willcox, Chairman, Army Reorganization Committee, India and lately General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Central Command, India. Raja Padam Singh, Raja of Bashahr. Thomas Austin, I.C.S., Adviser to H.E. the Governor of Madras.

KNIGHTHOOD

Knighthood is conferred on Mr. Justice Harsidhbhai Vajubhai Divatia, Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice James Joseph Whittlesea Allsop, Puisne Judge of the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Justice Syed Nasim Ali, Puisne Judge of the Bengal High Court, Mr. Robert William Targett, Director General, Supply and Disposals, Dep. of Supply, Government of India, Mr. Eric Thomas Coates, I.C.S., Financial Adviser, Military Finance, Government of India, Mr. Bomanji Jamshedji Wadia, Bar-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay, Diwan Bahadur Arcot Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, Mr. Charles William Blyth Normand, Officer on Special Duty, India Meteorological Dept., and lately Director-General of Observatories, Government of India, Mr. Claude Cavendish Inglis, I.S.E. (retired) Director, Indian Waterways Experiment Station, Poona, Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Amin Khan, landlord, Shamsabad, Attock Dt., Punjab, Mr. James McHaffie Doak, Managing Director and Partner, Messrs. A and F. Harvey, Madura, Madras, Jehangir Jivaji Ghandy, Agent, Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. Shrinivas Prasoona Rajagopalachari, Home Minister and Vice-President of the Executive Council of Gwalior State.

C.I.E.: Major-Gen. William Calder Paton, I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, Mr. Daintry Douglas Warren, I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, War Transport Dept., Col. (temporary Major-Gen.) Frederick John Alfieri, Indian Army, Deputy Q.M.G., G.H.Q., India, Lt.-Col. (acting Maj.-Gen.) Frank Holmby Skinner, 19 Hyderabad Reg., Major-Gen. I/C. M Administration Headquarters, Eastern Command, India, Mr. George Augustus Roderick Trimming, Dy. Director-General, Machine Tool Control, Director-General of Munitions Production, Dept. of Supply, Government of India, Mr. Khurshed Ahmad Khan, I.C.S., lately Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, Mr. Alexander MacFarquhar, I.C.S., Dy. Director-General, Directorate-General of Supply, Government of India, Mr. Leonard George Coke Wallis, Indian Political Service, Resident for the Eastern States (on leave), Mr. Joseph Herbert Thompson, Indian Political Service, Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, Col. (Tem. Bri.) Aubertin Walter Sothern Mallaby, Indian Army, Commander, 49 Indian Inf. Brigade, and lately Director of Military Operations, G.H.Q., India, Mr. Richard Aelwyn Ellis Williams, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government of Orissa, and lately Commerce and Revenue Sec. to Government of Bihar, Sri Rao Sahib Pathiyil Appu Nair, Bar-at-Law, Sec. to the Government of Madras, Legal Dept., and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Madras, Mr. Douglas Shield Barron, I.C.S., Sec. to Government of U.P. in Home Dept., Mr. Ainsley Marshall Rendall Montagu, I.S.E., Chief Engineer and Sec. to Government of Punjab, P.W.D., Irrigation Branch, Col. (local Brig.) Lancelot Cecil Torbock Graham, Indian Army, Col. "A", G.H.Q., Persia and Iraq Force, Mr. Erode Ramaswamy Iyer Seshu Ayyar, Director of Railway Audit, Government of India, Mr. Percy Raymond Leigh-Bennett, Transportation Manager, B.N.R., Kidderpore (Calcutta), Col. (Tem. Brig.) Charles Joseph Weld, Indian Army, Commander, Rawalpindi area, Capt. Stanley Johnstone Thomson, R.I.N., Director of Personal Services, Naval H.Q., India, Mr. Norman Frederick Frome, D.F.C., Additional Chief Engineer, Construction, Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi, Mr. Alexander Webster, Chief Engineer, Calcutta Port Commissioner, Mr. Bernard St. John Newton, I.S.E., Chief Engineer to Government, P.W.D., C.P., Mr. Daulat Ram Sethi, Agricultural Production Adviser and Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Government of India, Mr. John Chambers, Chief Engineer, Bengal, Mr. Hugh Shaw George, Chief Conservator of Forests, C.P. and Berar, Mr. John Birtwistle Tyrrell Brooks, Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay, Mr. Narayan Prasad Asthana, Advocate-General, U.P., Khan Bahadur Shariff Ahmed Ali Sahib Bahadur, Collector and District Magistrate, Madras, Major Iskandar Mirza, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, N.W.F.P., Lt.-Col. Geoffrey Baynton Williams, Political Agent, Western Rajputana States, Jodhpur, Mr. Oliver Gilbert Grace, I.P., Commandant, Frontier Constabulary N.W.F.P., Mr. Francis Colin Minett, Director, Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar-Mukteswar, Lt-Col. (local Brig.) Donald MacDonald Fraser, I.M.S., seconded to I.A.M.C., Inspector of Medical Services, G.H.Q., India, Rai Bahadur Tridib Nath Banerji, Principal, Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna, Mr. Norman Loftus Bor, Chief Refugee Administrator, Burma Refugee Organisation, Assam, and Director of Assam Relief Measures, Mr. John Alexander Simpson, Sec., Military Dept., India Office, London, Mr. Robert Mowbray, Railway Adviser and Govt. Director of Indian Railway Companies, India Office, London, Rais Baldev Singh of Guler, Jagirdar, Nandpur, Punjab, Mr. Douglas Chisholm Fairbairn, Sec., Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Mr. William Fleming, General Manager, Assam Oil Company, Ltd., Digboi, Mr. Na-

(Continued on page 5)

THE
Bombay Chronicle
WISHES ALL ITS
READERS
A
Happy & Prosperous
New Year

HITLER SPEAKS

LONDON, Dec 31: The German News Agency announced to-day: "Hitler is going to speak for a few minutes after midnight tonight to the entire German people from his Headquarters"—Reuter.

HIGHLY EXAGGERATED REPORTS!

Churchill On Rumours About His Death

LONDON, Dec. 30: Prime Minister Churchill, in reply to rumours current in the United States that he had died of heart attack, declared tonight, "In the words of Mark Twain, these reports are highly exaggerated."—Reuter.

Hitler's Message To Rundstedt

LONDON, Dec. 31: Luxembourg Radio to-night broadcast what was said to be a message from Hitler to Marshal Rundstedt's commanders on the West Front before launching of the offensive. The message stated: "I have decided to throw all forces into this winter offensive in the west in order to achieve the final decision. In case the Wehrmacht does not emerge victorious from this battle this message must be regarded as a farewell word from the Fuehrer to the German Grenadier." The Radio added that the message was signed by Himmler on Hitler's behalf.

EARLDOM FOR LLOYD GEORGE

Two Women Privy Councillors

LONDON, Jan 1: On retirement from Parliament, the Veteran Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George heads the New Year's Honours with the grant of an Earldom. Another new peer is Lord Portal, Minister of Works who becomes a Viscount.

Two new Privy Councillors are both women namely, Miss Florence Horsburg and Miss Ellen Wilkinson, respectively Parliamentary Secretaries for Health and Home Security.

Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, C.-in-C. of India, receives Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MEDAL

Dhondo Keshav Karve, Founder, Hindu Widows' Home and Indian Women's University, Hingne Budruk, Poona.

KAISER-I-HIND SILVER MEDAL

Mrs Rose Coad, wife of Major R. H. Coad, 5th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum; Miss Violet Alice Quilley, Medical Practitioner, S. P. G. Mission, Ahmednagar; Mrs. Marjorie Norma Twynham, wife of Mr. C. Twynham, Loco and Carriage Supdt., B. B. and C. I. Rly., Parel.

KAISER-I-HIND BRONZE MEDAL

Eveline Elena, Mrs Barker (wife of Mr. A. W. Barker General Manager in India, Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd., Bombay), Janet, Mrs. Berry (wife of Mr. W. R. Berry), Bombay. Edith Rodha Lloyd, Mrs. Lewis (wife of the Reverend D. Lewis, Missionary, Irish Presbyterian Mission, Dohad, Broach and Panch Mahals District), Bombay. Olive Marie, Mrs. Pearson (wife of Mr. C. M. Pearson, retired Assistant Collector of Customs, Dharwar). Krishnaji Laxman Malshet, Epidemic Medical Officer, Bijapur District.

Sapru To Tour Country In January

NEW DELHI, Dec 31.

The United Press learns that the plan of work of the Sapru Committee would be that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru himself would undertake a tour round the country during the month of January.

He would be assisted by local members of the Conciliation Committee at places like Lahore, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

All the four sub-committees would meet in Delhi during February and be given memoranda and relevant data collected during January.

It is expected that the sub-committees would have formulated preliminary reports by the time the General Committee meets during the Holi holidays in Delhi.—United Press.

(SEE PAGE 5)

HUMAYUN KABIR'S CALL TO STUDENTS

"Organise Peasantry And Labour On Programme Of Peasants' And Workers' State"

"Indian Independence Is Essential Pre-condition Of Realisation Of Socialism In A Free World"

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Tricolour dominated the scene in every part of a simple pandal, portraits of the nation's chosen leaders served as a background to a Khadi-covered dais and white-capped volunteers played the national band, when four hundred delegates and thousands of young men and women representing the student world of India gathered at Dadar this afternoon, for the eighth session of the All-India Students' Conference.

STUDENTS' ROLE IN FREEDOM'S FIGHT

Dressed in spotlessly white khadi, Prof. Humayun Kabir, president of the session addressed the conference for an hour, dwelling mainly on the nation's struggle for freedom and the part which the students were expected to play.

After acknowledging that students in India had "responded to the call of August, 1942 as perhaps no other group of people in India had done", Prof Kabir declared:—

"If a conscious student movement can organise the peasantry and labour on a programme of a Peasants' and Workers' State, the cessation of the war will again offer an opportunity for the achievement of India's independence. I lay special emphasis on this point as the achievement of Indian independence is an essential pre-condition for the realisation of socialism in a free world. In that task of organising the peasants and the labourers of India, the student movement can play a glorious part. You will justify yourself only so far as you turn yourself into the instruments of destiny by deepening and enriching your own personalities through an intense intellectual discipline and a deep emotional identification with the unexpressed aspirations of our numberless millions."

The earlier part of the presidential speech dealt in detail with the 1942 movement. It had become a fashion today, said Prof. Kabir, to speak of August 1942 as a period of mistakes so far as India was concerned. There were politicians who felt that if the country could be taken back to the time of the Cripps offer, everything would be all right. These critics felt that corruption, inequities and hardship which were to be found today in every walk of Indian life were the result of defeatism which pervaded the country since August, 1942.

"I confess I cannot agree with the diagnosis of many of these political physicians" declared Prof. Kabir. "Nor can I consider the nation's effort of August 1942 a tragic failure. Failure and success are relative terms.

EBBS AND TIDES

In any movement which seeks to transform the very basis of life of vast millions, total success can hardly be achieved. Perhaps the movement did not succeed in its immediate objects. It should be our duty to discover the reasons for such failure. But on the other hand can any one deny that this movement has trained vast bodies of people in discipline and non-violent action on a scale which is unprecedented in the history of the Indian national struggle? Whenever there is intense activity in any field, a period of lassitude must necessarily follow. This is nature's own remedy for replenishing the reserves of energy which have been exhausted during the course of concentrated struggle. As students of political movement and an organisation of the conscious youth, it is your duty to look at these flows and ebbs in national life with detachment and equanimity.

Regarding the communal problem, the President felt it unnecessary to enter into discussion about "supposed communal differences and the hundred other difficulties which pious British invoked" to oppose India's inalienable right to freedom. Even taking for granted that these differences existed, no one could justify Britain's imperialist hold over India.

"GIVE INDIANS A CHANCE"

"They have been here as a sovereign power," said Prof. Kabir. Not even their blindest admirer can claim that they have succeeded in solving any of the problems presented by these alleged differences. If the British have not succeeded in 150 years, what reason is there to think that they will succeed today? In any case, they have had their turn and they have not only failed in solving the problems but have succeeded in exacerbating feelings and divisions among the different sections of the people. Is it not time that they gracefully quit this land in order to give the local people a chance of settling their own differences for themselves?"

After suggesting that India could no more afford to wait for reaching her goal, the President referred to the role which students could play. "As an instrument of national policy, the students made a magnificent response in all the struggles that have taken place till now" he said. "But they have done so as passive instruments, not as conscious agents, who both act and play a part in the shaping of policy. I do not suggest that students should usurp the place of national leadership, but as comparatively conscious elements in the national life of India, they owe a duty to their country and to themselves to examine the policies undertaken from time to time. This they can do only through a heightening of their own individual consciousness and establishment of closer links with the people at large. I think you will not deny that on both these points there is much room for improvement, both in the students movement and in the individual student workers.

NEED FOR SEARCH

"The student organisations have not as yet become centres of alertness where national experience will be enriched by a comparison with the experience of fighters for freedom in other lands. The intimate interplay of economic, social, political and ideological factors makes the modern world a complex instrument where skill, intelligence and knowledge are essential if individuals or nations are to play their part with credit. I ask you to examine for yourselves how far, as members of the student movement and as individual students, you have contributed to this deepening and awakening of your own personality?"

Prof. Kabir emphasised the need for bridging the gulf between the educated and the uneducated if the relatively educated classes were to succeed in organising the strength

(Continued on Page 3)

NOTICE TO READERS

To-day being New Year day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" to-morrow.

SCOBIE'S REPLY TO "EAM" NOTE

If Terms Are Accepted Arrangements Can Be Made For Armistice

LONDON, Dec. 31: It is officially stated in London that Gen. Scobie has replied to the EAM note addressed to Mr. Churchill saying that if EAM and ELAS will confirm acceptance of his terms, arrangements for an armistice can be made at once.

Safe conduct will be provided if EAM and ELAS will send officers with full powers to the British Headquarters to make arrangements said Gen. Scobie's reply.

"SURRENDER ALL ARMS"

Conditions mentioned in General Scobie's memorandum were: firstly, all ELAS forces must leave Attica and surrender all arms: secondly order must be issued to all ELAS supporters in Athens and Piraeus to cease resistance and hand in their arms.—Reuter.

Allies Reoccupy Barga In Italy

Allied H. Q. Mediterranean, Dec. 31:—Today's Allied 'communique' says: "Naval gunfire support continues to be given on the right flank of the Army near the Franco-Italian frontier.

15th Army Group: In the Serchio valley troops of the Fifth Army reoccupied Barga. Elsewhere on the 8th and 5th army fronts activity has been limited to patrols.

STOP PRESS

ALLIES CAPTURE ROCHEFORT

From Reuter's Special Correspondent, Western Battlefront, Dec. 31:—Rochefort has been captured.—Reuter.

We have good reason to look with satisfaction on the past year and with confidence to the New Year which we hope will bring you Health, Happiness and Prosperity.

OUR HEARTY THANKS

TO OUR FIGHTING FORCES for their gallant devotion and sacrifices which have kept our homes and factories inviolate;

TO OUR CUSTOMERS for their patient and sympathetic understanding of our difficulties;

TO OUR BUSINESS FRIENDS for their co-operation and steady supply of vital materials;

TO OUR EMPLOYEES for their loyal hardwork which has successfully overcome many production problems.

Once again, we thank all who have helped us to conclude the passing year with success and who have helped us in our aim to give India's masses good footwear at prices they can afford. We know, we may rely on their continued goodwill in this New Year too.

Bata
BATA SHOE CO., LTD., CALCUTTA.

Wishing

YOU A HAPPY & PROSPEROUS

Long Life

The BOMBAY MUTUAL

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NEW BUSINESS DURING 1944 EXCEEDS Rs 5 CRORES

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Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Kuomintang Afraid To Coalesce With Communists

U. S. Journalist Says Chiang Govt. Not Democratic

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

"The present Chinese Government in Chungking is controlled thoroughly by the Kuomintang and whatever connotation one puts to the word 'democracy, the Government cannot be said to be democratic," said Mr. I. Epstein, a journalist, who represented the "New York Times" and the "Time" during the official tour of Chinese and foreign correspondents to Yennan, headquarters of the Chinese Communists and their army, reviewing the labyrinthine politics of war-torn China and some of the currents and cross-currents affecting the destinies of that country in the coese of an interview with the "United Press of India."

"The situation in all spheres is out of joint with no apparent hope of a remedy from the Kuomintang Government as at present constituted," continued Mr. Epstein. "The hopelessness of the situation has become clear to the people and they are steadily moving to the views of the Communists and other democratic groups who have advanced concrete proposals to improve the existing state of affairs."

Proceeding he traced the history of the tussle between the Kuomintang and the Chinese communists and added: "The Communists demand a Coalition Government with the Kuomintang themselves and other parties and groups, in place of the present one at Chungking, but they have made it clear that a Coalition Government by invitation, with minor Ministries tossed to them, would not be acceptable to them."

CHIANG'S ARMY NO MATCH FOR JAPS

"The basis of any change must have its centre of gravity fixed on the war of liberation against Japan, the Communists contend, and this guiding principle has been explained very aptly by the greatest general of Red China, General Chu Teh: The Chinese army alone, he maintains, is no match for the Japanese, but with a unity of the army with the whole people, China is destined to win."

"Against the demand for radical change to electrify the situation, the Kuomintang brands the Communists as rebels having their state within the State and an army independent of the Central Government. The situation, however, has gone completely out of control for the Kuomintang Government and Chinese and American opinion is overwhelmingly in favour of a rapprochement with the Communists. So far as Chinese opinion is concerned, since the Kuomintang Government is more of a dictatorship than of democracy, bayonets count more than votes and therefore there is nobody to challenge the Government in its own areas. Internationally, Chungking has still the power to oppose world opinion though not the ability to resist Japan."

REDS FOLLOW SUN YATSEN

Mr. Epstein further added: "Inside China Kuomintang gambles on the national issue, clings desperately to the monopoly of power, plasters every wall with Dr. Sun Yat Sen's 'San Min Chu I' (People's Three Principles), but does not care to follow them—Nationalism, Democracy and People's Livelihood—in practice as the Communists do. In their propaganda outside the Kuomintang steadily harps on the theme that China will go Communist if the foreign powers do not side with the Kuomintang unconditionally. And through all these runs a mysterious hope of an international development leading to a catastrophic breach between Soviet Russia and America and this, they hope, will give them an absolutely free hand, if not with American assistance, to reckon with the Communists."

"To impartial observers it is clear that the Kuomintang is afraid to enter into a coalition with the Communists. They know well that in a coalition the relative superiority of ideas and actions is decisive and what is more, Kuomintang is not sure of its own."

"But after all, when the Communists are not preaching Communism and the maximum is a reduction of rent in the liberated areas and when the supreme need for concerted action is felt by everybody concerned," he remarked, "there is no reason why there should not be unity."

INTERNAL RIVALRIES

Mr. Epstein then explained the situation leading to General Stilwell's recall, the work of the American Mission to China led by Mr. Donald Nelson to increase Chinese production efforts and the difficulties experienced by the Mission due to the "interminable dissensions between rival Chinese influential groups."

Concluding he referred to the attitude of Soviet Russia and said: "Outwardly the Kuomintang has pleaded for Russia's coming in to the war against Japan, but really it is afraid of the consequences of joint Sino-Soviet reaction v. Japan in North China, where the Chinese forces belong to the 8th Route Army."—United Press.

CHINESE REDS INCREASE BARGAINING ON INDIA'S BACKING

Govt. Spokesman Says Chiang Has Repeatedly Held Out Hand Of Co-operation

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Mr. C. H. Lowe, the India Director of the Chinese Ministry of Information, who has returned to Calcutta after a three weeks' stay in Chungking, at a press conference, said that the Chinese Government had repeatedly attempted to reach a political solution with the Communist Party but so far no concrete results had been attained, largely because the Communists, with Leftist backing abroad, particularly in the United States and recently in India felt that they had increased their bargaining position and, therefore could increase their demands on the Central Government.

Mr. Lowe said: "At first they (Communists) asked the Central Government to allow them to have 12 divisions of troops.

"But later, when they realised that the Central Government was prepared to grant that the Communists increased their demands to 16 divisions.

"Again, the only condition on which the Central Government would agree to collaborate with the Communist Party is that there must be only one unified military command. No Government in the world can successfully carry on the war unless and until that Government enjoys military unification. This factor of military unity is the very thing which the Communists have refused and which, I am afraid, they will continue to refuse, if they are the true followers of Communist doctrines.

"The Central Government is even prepared to allow the Communist troops to enjoy at least two or three essentials in the whole question of unified military command, namely, personnel, financial administration and military direction. The Government would be prepared to let the Communist troops retain their own officers and personnel and run their own financial administration. But still the Communists have refused to obey orders from the National Military Council.

PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT

"How can China carry on a war if the Communist troops refuse to obey orders from the National Military Council of which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is the Chairman? Mr. Lin Tsu-han, Communist spokesman, has declared that Communist troops have grown on north-western soil and are part of north-west China They are, in fact, a stationary force and cannot and would not be easily moved. In other words, even if we permit Chinese Communist troops to have all what they want, it is rather doubtful whether or not they can make any valuable contribution towards the war against Japan."

After asserting that Communism in China would not mean freedom and democracy, Mr. Lowe said that the Central Government was willing to accept talent from whatever quarter in order to strengthen itself and be in a better position to conduct the war against Japan. The present Government, he said, derived its power from a National People's Congress, which met in Nanking some years back. Therefore the Government, chiefly administered by members of the Kuomintang, was a Government, indirectly chosen and selected by the people. Not until peace was restored, when they could convene another National People's Congress, could the present Government give up its political power and authority, and this very thing the Chinese Government had openly declared to do within a year after the conclusion of the war.

Meanwhile, the Government had been accepting, and would still be ready to accept, representatives or representation from other political groups and parties, including the Communist Party.

"We need not fear," Mr. Lowe concluded, "that there will be a civil war in China. The Generalissimo has declared time and again that he would do his utmost to reach a peaceful solution with the Communists. As long as the Communists do not start a civil war we shall have peace and we shall continue to have national solidarity and unification to conduct our war against Japan. If only our foreign friends, particularly foreign newspaper correspondents will remember that by refraining from openly attacking the Chinese Government and backing up the Communists in China, which automatically gives the Communists more chances to shout and clamour, Chinese leaders will know how and will have the ability to solve their own domestic affairs. This is the Government recognised by the Allies, and it is the Government which will continue to resist Japan, with or without Communist support."—A. P.

"BENGAL HAS PULLED HERSELF WELL"

Minister Says Confidence In Food Plan Justified

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

Mr P. B. Mullick, Publicity Minister, Bengal, reviewing the events of the year in a broadcast said that Government had reason to feel that their confidence in their Food Plan had been justified and prophecies to the contrary—of which there were many—had been fortunately for the province belied.

Summing up his reactions on the events of 1944 the Minister said: "Thank God for 1944. Bengal has been largely able, through the grace of God and the efforts of man, to pull herself together again.

"Cholera, smallpox and malaria have taken a heavy toll during the year and, although they have been considerably checked malaria continues to cause concern."

Mr. Mullick said that much that had been accomplished in Bengal during the year was directly attributable to the powerful support which the Ministry received from His Excellency Mr R. G. Casey.—A. P.

"BENGAL ANOTHER NAME FOR MALARIA"

Mrs. Naidu Praises Relief Work Of Bengal Nari Seva Sangh

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31

That in any process of human rehabilitation work children must get a special kind of relief that could give radiance to them and promises for the future, was the observation made by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu while formally closing last evening the Exhibition of Handicraft Works organised by the Nari Seva Sangh at the Presidency College.

Thanking the organisers for the wonderful work they did, Mrs. Naidu said "Human sufferings speak in such a universal language that even fair ladies of the high society of Bengal have begun to realise danger to the very womanhood and that realisation can be seen through this work of the Sangh".

Referring to the death figures due to malaria in Bengal she said that if malaria was the other name for malnutrition, then Bengal should be another name for malaria.—United Press.

Another Quake Shock In Shillong

SHILLONG, Dec. 31.

Just after a week Shillong had another mild earthquake shock at 7-30 this morning. No damage to property or loss of human life has so far been reported.—A. P.

Site For Indian School In Durban

(From Our Correspondent.)

DURBAN, Dec. 30.

The "Natal Daily News", commenting on the Minister of the Interior's letter to the Durban City Council requesting a decision on a site for the residential school to be erected by the Islamic Education Trust, remarks on the grievous errors the Council made in refusing the Botanic Gardens site.

Arguing that the Bluff site is within the planned European post-war zone, it continues: "The responsibility rests squarely with the City Council. The Indian community was long since promised a site near the Sastri College. The promise was not kept. The suggested alternative sites were not allocated. It is absurd that Indians should be driven to Bluff. The site at the Botanic Gardens is a sensible choice. There is still time for the Council to rectify a wrong."

Indian Intrusion Into African East Coast Causes Concern

(From Our Correspondent.)

DURBAN, Dec. 30.

In a letter to the "Daily News", Councillor Clarke views with alarm the intrusion of Indians into East Coast and asks whether there is not an Indian move to establish political supremacy in these regions. The letter views with increasing concern the future supremacy of Europeans.

Muslim Majlis Stands For The Muslim Masses

Addressing a meeting of the Muslim Majlis workers in Bombay on Saturday evening, at the Muslim Majlis Office, Moulana Abdullah Misri, Joint Secretary, Central Committee, All-India Muslim Majlis, who is on a short visit to Bombay, declared that the nationalist Musalmans all over India, though prepared to undergo all sacrifices for the country, were not well-organised. Therefore, they could not give proper lead to the Muslim community. The All-India Muslim Majlis was, therefore, started with the specific purpose of organising the Nationalist Musalmans on one single platform in order to give a dynamic lead to the Musalmans of India towards the achievement of complete political freedom.

Mr. Adam Adil presided.

Continuing Moulana Misri said that the very fact that Mr. Jinnah was not prepared climb down a bit in his demand of Pakistan, while Gandhiji conceded everything he could in the interests of the country, showed that Mr. Jinnah and the League were not prepared to come to terms with the Congress in any circumstances. The only reason why the League was unwilling to come to terms with the Congress, was that the League leadership did not want to sacrifice anything for the freedom of the country and the betterment of the Muslim masses, for a settlement with the Congress would mean struggle and sacrifice. The Pakistan slogan was, therefore, a subtle subterfuse to distract the energies of the Muslims for the main political struggle.

Referring to the programme of the Muslim Majlis Moulana Misri pointed out that an All-India Parties Muslim Convention would be convened shortly by Muslim Majlis to devise ways and means to mobilise the Muslim masses on politically correct lines. The Muslim Majlis had already prepared a scheme for All-Parties Muslim convention. The difference between the League and the Muslim Majlis, was he concluded, that the League wants to safeguard the interest of 5 per cent Upper Class Muslims, while the Muslim Majlis stands for 95 per cent of Muslims, who constituted the Masses.

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(Bombay Circle). General M[illegible]

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IN THE 1945 NEW YEAR

And, in the [illegible] begun, we look [illegible] you, the Ind[illegible]n Picture Industry and [illegible]biters.

For the Th[illegible] of Tomorrow must assuredkpand its great contribution to ficid of entertainment and[illegible]ure.

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KARACHI, [illegible]HORE, * DELHI

is the spirit of India's Air Force, and it is this wonderful spirit which makes the I.A.F. the grand team it is. In these historic days when the borders of the world are reshaping, domination of the skies means the difference between conqueror and conquered, and the I.A.F. with her Allies are showing the Japs that adventurous spirit plus excellence in training are giving us that domination of the skies.

Now is the time to think of your Post-war Career too!

• There is no doubt that the training and experience gained by an officer in the Indian Air Force will equip many men with the qualifications necessary for a successful career in civil life.

• Government has guaranteed, for the duration of the war, to keep vacant a large percentage of the posts under their control. These posts will later be filled by men who have been in the services.

• Plans are now being made whereby candidates from the services may elect for special training, at Government expense, in selected trades or professions.

• Candidates who are now at universities are entitled to valuable post-war educational concessions by means of which they may continue their studies after the war. Actual details may be obtained from the authorities of your own university.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON and post it to your nearest G.D. (Pilots) Recruiting Officer who will send you an application form and details of terms and conditions of service for Pilots in the Indian Air Force.

Name _____

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HERE'S WHAT THE I.A.F. WANTS

Men who are in perfect physical condition, with normal vision and hearing and between 17½ and 28 years of age. They must be able to stand the strain of active service flying and possess a sound general education with ability to speak and write fluent English.

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to Our Many Customers and Business Friends. Once again we wish you

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throughout the coming year

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1. I certify that Nu-Quinine responded very well in cases of acute and chronic malaria... (Sd.) Dr A. P. V., L.C.P.S., Bombay.
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roots out all FEMALE INTERNAL DERANGEMENTS

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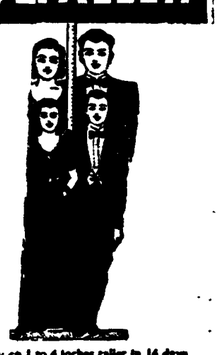
DETALLER



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If you are short, it is because your GROWTH GLAND in your body are inactive. TALSE SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM actuates and makes the inactive growth glands helps you increase your height within days.

TALNE TABLETS are manufactured in a leading laboratory of ENGLAND and the same is open to the Medical profession. Just take two tablets a day for 16 days and see your height increasing by inches. Countless number of people even of success to their remarkable statement.

GUARANTEE ENCLOSED WITH EACH PACKET OF TALSPINE GLAND FOOD.

Refuse cheap imitations. Look for the name TALSPINE.

Prices. 5-8 per packet—postage and packing Re. 1 extra.

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—WITHOUT TOO MUCH BOOSTING, IT'S ENOUGH TO LET YOU KNOW THAT IT'S NEW THEATRES' NEWEST.....

SAIGAL
NAWAB
CHANDRAWATI
and
THREE NEW STARLETS.

MY SISTER

Direction: HEMCHUNDER.
Music: P. MULLICK

Advance Booking:
10 a. m. to 12
3 p. m. to 6 p. m.
(A C. F. E Release)

Opening: Friday 5th Jan. at
CENTRAL

J. B. H. WADIA wishes

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

to all patrons and friends of

WADIA MOVIETONE

and has pleasure to announce

the First of his 1945 Presentations

PIYA MILAN

(THE INTERLUDE)

A Grand MUSICAL-SOCIAL featuring

Idol of Millions —— MOTILAL
Golden-Voiced —— NIRMALA
with NAJMA, BABY SHAKUNTALA & others.

Direction:
S. M. YUSOOF

Music:
FEROZE NIZAMI, B.A.

Associate Producer:
HILLA WADIA

Songs:
TANVIR NAQVI,
SHAM JILLANI,
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to be followed by another SUPERB SOCIAL-MUSICAL

SHARBATI ANKHEYN

Director: RAMCHANDRA THAKORE, M.A.,

Associate Producer: HILLA WADIA

REMEMBER WADIA stands for
ENTERTAINMENT & ENLIGHTENMENT.

BEGIN THE NEW YEAR
By Seeing
JAYANT DESAI'S
LALKAR
Starring: RAMOLA
Matinee To-day 1 p.m.
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
4th WEEK AT
NEW WEST END

NEW YEAR!
NEW HOPES!!
NEW VISIONS!!!
NEW AMBITIONS!!!!

MINERVA MOVIETONE

Present compliments of the seasor to their millions of Patrons and fans and pledge themselves to serve the nation and the film art with greater films for a greater New Year.

1 SHAMA
2 *MIRZA GHALIB*
3 Ek D[illegible]-Ka-Sultan
AND STILL GREATER FILMS
OMAR [illegible]HAYYAM
AND
MAHARAJA [illegible]NJEETSINGH
MINERVA'S MIGHT[illegible]ONTRIBUTION TO
[illegible]

FOR HAPPY NEW YEAR See

ALL COLOURED COPY OF RAJKAMAL'S & V. SHANTARAM'S

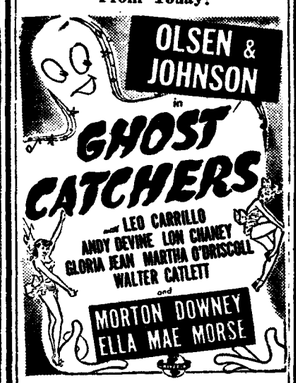
SHAKUNTALA

Daily 4, 7 10. Fri., Sat. Sun.,
To-day 1-15 p.m.

69TH WEEK AT SWASTIK

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL!

REGAL Air-Cooled
Ph. 35017
At 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
From Today!



—AND NOW IT'S THE TALK OF THE TOWN!

RANJIT'S
Hit of the Season

Vish-Kanya

Starring
Sadhona Bose, Surendra, Prithviraj & Kamala.

Director
KEDAR SHARMA

Music:
KHEMCHAND PRAKASH

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 and 10
To-day Matinee at 1-15

Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 and 3 to 6-30

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CELEBRATE THE NEW YEAR
By Witnessing
RAJKAMAL'S
Social
Classic

PARBAT PE APNA DERA

Directed by: V. SHANTARAM
Daily: 4, 7, 10 TO-DAY 1 P.M.
PLANS OPEN 10 TO 12-30, 4-30 TO 7 P.M.
14th WEEK OF FAME!
NOVELTY

NEW STAR FOR THE NEW YEAR!
RARE AND BEAUTIFUL
Sushila Rani
IN
DRAUPADI
The story of woman's Martyrdom
11th WEEK at IMPERIAL
Daily: 4, 7, 10. Matinee 1-30 today.
Advance Booking Open.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 3, 2001
Muslim: Moharrum 15, 1364
Parsi: Tir 30, 1314
Sunrise 8-12 a.m. Sunset 7-13 p.m.
Hightide: 1-54, 13-41
Lowtide: 8-09, 19-32

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

KARNIK—Trimbak Nilkanth, Proprietor of Karnik Bros., Dubash Lane, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay, Heart failure on Sunday morning.

THANAWALLA.—Ahmedbhoy Currim Thanawalla (of Messrs. H. Ahmed & Co.) Molood ceremony to-day at 6 p m (N S T) at his residence Hill View Raghavji Road, and Ziarat ceremony to-morrow Tuesday the 2nd inst. at Khoja Sunnat Jamat Mosque at 10 a m (N S T).

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION (RED FLAG): A public meeting of the textile workers of Bombay will be held today at 6 p m at Kamgar Maidan. Messrs B. T. Ranadive, R. K. Bhogale, S. G. Patkar and others will speak.

BOMBAY CITY ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE: The annual social of the Literacy workers will be held today (Monday) from 4 to 9 p.m. at the Naigaum Welfare Centre, when Mr. A. S. Iyengar will preside.

NADAVARA SANGH: Committee meeting of the Sangh, in the premises of the Vijay Bank Takurdwar, at 9-30 a.m. today (Monday).

PALANPUR PEOPLE'S MEETING: Public meeting of the inhabitants of Palanpur State at Hirabag (C. P. Tank) today (Monday) at 8-30 p m (N S T) to consider the present grievances of the food problem and public hardships. Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, editor of 'Vandematram' will preside.

CONDOLENCE MEETING: A condolence meeting in honour of the late Mr. N. N. Hattarki, the president of the Bombay Lingayat Education Fund and the founder of M.L.E. Society will be held today (Monday) at Sasay Sadan, Novroji Street, Thakurdwar at 7 p.m.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA: Music performance by Sangeetha Visharada P. Jagannatha Rao at 5-30 p m today (Monday) in the Marriage Hall, Vadala.

MAZDAZNAN: Today (Monday) at Mazdaznan Temple Hall, Opp. Churchgate Station from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. New Year's-Day Reception Mother Gloria "At Home."

MOTHER GLORIA'S LECTURE: Tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. at Mazdaznan Temple Hall, Opp. Churchgate Station Mother Gloria will deliver a public lecture on "Mission of Mazdaznan" at 8 a.m. Exercises at 9 a.m. Study Class conducted by Mother Gloria.

TIBBIA COLLEGE BOMBAY: Variety Entertainment in aid of the Poor Students' Fund to be held on 7th January 1945 at 5 p.m. at Sundra Bai Hall.

SEND-OFF PARTY: Over 4,000 workmen and members of the staff of the Kohinoor Mills (Nos. 1 and 2) were present at the send-off party held on Sunday evening in honour of Mr. H. G. Tipnis, Asst. Weaving Master who retired that day after 20 years' service in the mills. Mr. J. A. Sutton, manager of the mills, who presided on the occasion, Mr. H. Brashville, weaving master and Asst. Manager, and others spoke in praise of the meritorious services of Mr. Tipnis.

Bhulabhai Back In City

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai who interviewed Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in Ahmednagar Fort yesterday in connection with legal work of the Sardar returned to Bombay this morning.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

MONDAY, Jan. 1.

BOMBAY—1

244 m (1,231 kc/s 8-0 a m News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Light Songs 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 Tomorrow 9-15 R N Paradkar 9-45 K R Jadhav 10-0 Shankarrao Mohite 11-0 A I R Orch. 11-15 M G Basarkar 11-30 Mohammad Rafi 11-45 Moghubai Kurdikar 12-45 p m News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 For Women 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Music (E) 5-30 K R Jadhav 5-45 Topical Talk 5-55 Locals 6-0 Monday at Six 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 Commentary 6-50 M G Basarkar 7-0 Post-War Reconstruction (G) 7-15 Mohammad Rafi 7-35 Gottuvadyam Recital 7-45 Music from the Film 8-0 M G Basarkar 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 "Looking Ahead" (E) 9-30 News in Hindustani 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B B C News 9-45 Sports Review 10-0 Mohammad Rafi 10-15 Moghubai Kurdikar 11-0 Close down.

Selections For Today's Races

GAY JESTER LIKELY IN JASDAN CUP

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

The Maharaja of Gwalior's usefully good performer, Gay Jester, is likely to annex the day's enterprising event, the Jasdan Cup.

Pay Out who shaped extremely well in her trials, should beat off her rivals for an asking.

The following are my selections:—
1st Race: 1 Draupadi, 2 Dawn, 3 Gold Glimpse.
2nd Race: 1 Blue Stocking, 2 Pillar To Post, 3 Simoneal.
3rd Race 1 Flower Of Lashkar, 2 Gold Mohur, 3 Lakshmi.
4th Race: 1 Pay Out, 2 Gipsy Moon, 3 Aalam Banoo.
5th Race: 1 Mohalebbi, 2 Flashing Prince, 3 A La Grande.
6th Race: 1 Shabnam, 2 Star Of Baroda, 3 Osman Pasha.
7th Race: 1 Gay Jester, 2 No Wonder, 3 Repartee.
8th Race: 1 Gay Son, 2 Prince Buland, 3 Pleader.
9th Race: 1 Don't Shoot 2, Nawabzada, 3 Philanthropist.
10th Race: 1 Dandy, 2 Little Caesar 3 Black Magic.
DARK FLUKES: Star Hunt and Carlyon.

DANCE RECITAL BY UDAIPUR ARTISTES

A large audience was present at the dance recital by the group of artistes of the Vidya Bhavan Kalamandal of Udaipur at the Royal Opera House on Friday evening. The programme provided a variety fare of dance-dramas and group and solo dances, with interludes of vocal and instrumental music.

Episodes like "Kalivadaman," "Marichavadha," and "Madanadahan" proved to be interesting major items. Folk dances of Mewad, which formed an additional attraction of the programme, provided a few delightful varieties. They were executed by the same artistes with the freedom and vigour of the village folk.

Selected classical tunes played by the orchestra furnished an efficient musical background to the dances The performance on the whole gave an impression that the pupils were well grounded in the training in dance imparted to them by the Kalamandal.

Dance Festival For Vikram Celebrations

The President of the Vikramaditya Bi-millennium Celebrattions Committee writes:—

The "Glory of Dance that is Ind" will be presented in all its colour and glamour to Bombay audiences next month and is bound to prove to be the biggest 'draw' of the season. Following the All-India Music Congress, the Vikramaditya Bi-millennium Celebrations Committee has now succeeded in planning an All-India Dance Festival which will be in the nature of a 'Dance Olympiad.' This national Dance Festival will be held at the Excelsior Theatre from 18th January 1945 for one week. The net proceeds of the function are to go to the building fund of the "Vikram Kala Mandir" or "National Art Theatre" for the city of Bombay. Here is an opportunity for Bombay to pay its homage to the great Monarch Vikramaditya and to appreciate the great dance heritage of India which will be presented in its pure perspective.

HUMAYUN KABIR'S CALL TO STUDENTS

(Continued from page 1)

of the inert masses for achieving independence.

LEAD FROM MAHATMA

Speaking of Gandhiji's recent declarations, Prof. Humayun Kabir said:—

"It is a happy sign that in his recent declarations Gandhiji has said that Congress work must be centred in organising labour, peasantry and students. If the new programme of the Congress is carried out and there is no reason why it should not be carried out, there will be an accession of such strength to the national organisation that its struggle for the realisation of independence will become irresistible. I am not one of those who believe that all is lost simply because in August 1942, Indians did not succeed in all that they aimed at. Again, and perhaps sooner than many of us may hope, another chance will offer with the cessation of hostilities."

"NO RETRACING OF STEPS"

Inaugurating the conference earlier Mr. R K. Sidhwa, ex-Mayor of Karachi, who addressed the students in Hindustani said that there was no place for the word "frustration" in the history of a nation which was in the midst of a struggle for freedom. Those who said that India was suffering from a sense of frustration since 1942, showed an utter lack of knowledge of the nation's struggle for the past 25 years. Every step which India had taken under lead of the Congress had been a step forward towards the goal. The nation was prepared for rebuffs but not for retracing its steps. There was not the least possibility of India being overcome by any sense of frustration while the present spirit of service and sacrifice lasted.

Referring to the immense hold of the Congress on the masses, Mr. Sidhwa said that the thumping majority which the Congress had achieved at the 1935 elections in most of the provinces was but one of the proofs. Government was fully aware of this hold and has been fighting shy of a general election.

CALL FOR UNITY

"You are the future citizens of India" appealed Mr. Sidhwa, "In your hands lies the nation's salvation. Do not show any rifts in your ranks by thinking in terms of religion. Let there be no Muslim Students' Union or Hindu Students' Union. Let there be only a national Students' Union striving for freedom—freedom which will be the common heritage of the nation. Let service be your motto in life, genuine service which is marked by a sense of sacrificer".

Mr. M. R. Masani said that while it was the duty of students to owe allegiance to the Indian National Congress, they should avoid getting mixed up with factional politics. He urged them to keep their organisational unity and adhere to clean methods in their actions

The Conference passed a resolution condoling the death of Mahadev Desai, Kasturba Gandhi, R. S. Pandit, Satyamurthi, Acharya P. C. Ray and Begum Azad. A second resolution paid homage to those who had sacrificed for the nation's cause.

It further urged the country to carry on an agitation to save the lives of the accused in Ashti and Chimur cases.

The conference will reassemble at the pandal in the compound of the King George High School, Dadar, at 1 p.m. on Monday.

A Happier Show for A Happy New Year!
FILMISTAN'S
Chal Chal re Naujavan
Producer S. Mukerji

NEW REVISED EDITION
DAILY: 4, 7, 10 P.M.
TODAY: 1 P. M.
Now Running at the ROXY

Advance Booking Daily: 9-30 to 12; 3-30 to 6.

1944'S PRESENT 1945
A BOMBAY TALKIES PICTURE
JWAR BHATA

Produced & Directed by:
AMIYA CHAKRABARTY

Starring:
MRIDULA, SHAMIM, AGHA JAN,
DILEEP KUMAR and
MUMTAZ ALI

Songs: NARENDRA
Music: ANIL BISWAS

Dialogues:
E. C. VERMA

RUNNING AT *MAJESTIC*

Daily 3 Shows—4, 7 & 10 p.m.; Sat., Sun., Matinee at 1 p.m.
SPECIAL MATINEE AT 1 P.M. TO-DAY
Advance Booking—9-30 A.M. to 12 Noon: 3-30 to 6-30 P.M.

IN THE BRIGHTEST ROLE OF HER CAREER
COMES SITARA
with
PREM ADIB, BEGUM PARA
SAPRU and BALAKRAM

A PRABHAT LIGHT OFFERING

Directed by
D. D. KASHYAP

3rd WEEK
AT KRISHNA DUBASH THEATRE
Daily: 4, 7 & 10
Matinee at 1-0 to-day
and on Sat. Sun. Holidays
Plans open 10 to 12 & 3 to 6

Always—a FAMOUS RELEASE!

a star and those haunting melodies are still heard!

DASSI AT MINERVA IN 20TH WEEK.

RAGINI CALLING!

Daily: 4, 7 & 10
Matinees at 1-0
On Sat. Sun. & To-day
Plans open:
Box-Balcony—10 to 12

KEROSENE RATIONING IN SUBURBS.

From January 1, 1945, sale of kerosene in the Bombay Suburban District except against a ration document is prohibited. The kerosene ration documents are issued subject to the legal provisions contained in the Bombay Rationing Order and Bombay Suburban District Rationing Regulation. Notifications amending the Rationing Regulation and the Kerosene Licensing Order are published in the Bombay Government Gazette of December 29, 1944.

Address all enquiries and complaints regarding rationing & civil supplies to Public Relations Officer (Rationing) Phone 30372.
6

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 31.

The following weather chart shows the maximum and minimum temperatures as well as rainfall in inches as recorded at nine hours L M T on December 28 1944:—

Allahabad 76 48 0, BOMBAY 89 70 0, Calcutta 77 53 0, Cawnpore 75 46 0, Cuttack 84 59 0, Darjeeling 58 40 0, Delhi 70 49 0, Dehra Dun 65 53 0, Jacobabad 60 45 T, Karachi 78 61 0, Lahore 59 47 T, Lucknow 77 48 0, Madras 83 69 0, Nagpur 87 57 T, Patna 75 49 0, Peshawar 67 43 T, Shillong 65 38 0, Simla 48 38 0.2.—A. P.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

All broken truths are evil. They hurt because they suggest something which they do not offer.

—Rabindranath Tagore.

The Bombay Chronicle

BANKING LEGISLATION

Regulation of banking by law is still to be found, in this country, in scattered enactments or forms but an insignificant part of the ordinary Company Law. Some of the most important banks in the country have their principal place of business outside this country. They have nevertheless acquired a virtual monopoly of the most profitable section of banking business arising in India's foreign trade. The fear that these may not be amenable to Indian legislation or may escape or evade its operation has, to no small extent, contributed to the absence of any consolidated legislation concerning and governing banks and banking. A bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to banking companies, was circulated for public opinion during the last session of the Indian Legislative Assembly. The approach of the draftsman to this consolidating (?) piece of legislation seems to be essentially narrow—and obsolete at that. It expressly leaves out of its purview the Co-operative Banks (clause 3), and is confined,—as it needs must be,—to British India. Banks in Indian States can, therefore, be covered by this bill only indirectly. The bill, again, will not apply to the Reserve Bank of India,—or even to the Imperial Bank,—as those institutions are governed each by its own special legislation or arrangements. The claim for this bill to be a consolidating enactment can thus be hardly made in reason, especially as the proposed law will apply only to banking companies. Individuals or firms doing banking business will be beyond its scope even though 90 per cent. of the people of India living in villages, and 75 per cent. of the productive organisation of the country, also in rural areas, are served by individual, unorganised bankers.—the local money-lender, 'mahajan' or shop-keeper in respect of all their banking needs.

The nature, purpose and function of banking,' in a modern community intent upon rapid and wholesale industrialisation as India seeks to be, is misconceived by the authors of this piece of legislation, who seem to be unduly obsessed by British precedents.—the traditional, conventional type of banks familiar in an overcommercialised country like Britain. The bank they think of is, primarily, a trader's bank, with considerable liquid resources earning its profit more from a rapid turnover than from a heavy rate of commission charged for the facilities provided. The role of the bank as an essential ingredient in a country's industrial development, its aid in increasing production and rationalising distribution, its contribution to the shaping of planned national development, are foreign to the authors and advocates of this overdue attempt at fragmentation rather than consolidation. Banks, in their view, are, like any other trading corporation, owned by private individuals but working principally with other people's—depositors'—money and seeking their profit from the commission they charge for the service they render in mobilising the liquid wealth—capital—of the community and helping to apply it where it would result in the greatest turnover. Banks as pre-eminently a public utility, playing a vital part as an indispensable ingredient, in the material development of the country and helping also to improve the standard of living amongst the people through a well-thought-out policy of manipulating credit, are not envisaged by those responsible for framing this piece of legislation. The Bill is, at best, of scarcely more than sectional benefit, but is fraught with immense,—even though invisible,—possibility of mischief to the economic development of the country under a comprehensive plan applied simultaneously on all fronts.

Ample justification is provided for the foregoing criticism in the statement of objects and reasons accompanying the bill. It differentiates itself from the ordinary Company Law by the fact that "while the primary objective of company law is to safeguard the interest of the stockholder, that of banking legislation should be the protection of the interests of the depositor." No one need deny that any sound banking legislation must consider the interest of the depositor. But that interest is not necessarily at variance with the collective interest of the community. It needs at all to be considered because the banker or banking company is private individual or corporation, which obtains the major portion of the profit for itself through the money entrusted to it by the depositor. But if the banking corporation were, as it should be, treated as essentially a public utility concern,—owned and worked in the public interest by some statutory body, and its funds guaranteed by the collective security of the entire wealth of the community, there would be no need to safeguard specifically the interests of the depositor, as distinguished from those of the shareholders,—which will, under our assumption, be the community collectively,—or of the customers, which will also mean the community. There would, at the same time, be no room for any apprehension, such as the authors of this bill obviously entertain, "that the banking system is likely in the post-war period to be more vulnerable by reason of the great expansion, both quantitatively and relatively, that has taken place in demand deposits as compared with time deposits during the war years." We simply do not understand what the author of this amazingly inept generalisation means when he says that India has had a disproportionate expansion in banks and banking facilities in recent years. According to official statistics,—whether of the Government of India or of the League of Nations,—India has a lack, rather than an excess, of banks and banking, even in proportion to her present stage of industrial development or commercial needs. And if India realises even a fraction of the dreams she now entertains regarding a planned programme of rapid and intensive development on all fronts simultaneously, her existing banking facilities must be pronounced to be utterly inadequate. We would not, of course, decry any attempt at making our banking organisation and the machinery to control and regulate it in the public interest, as sound and knave-proof as possible. But if the reason behind such attempt is the alleged wartime expansion in our none too excessive banking institutions or facilities we cannot but demur with the utmost earnestness and emphasis we can command.

Space would not permit us to go into the details of the several clauses of the bill, or of the changes they seek to effect in the existing position. It must be noted, however, that the bill seems inspired by undue, or excessive, partiality for the depositor and that sufficient attention is not paid to the claims of the country's industrial expansion and trading requirements. There is nothing in the bill specifically to make banks and banking service as widely available as possible to every adult citizen in the land. True, clause 6 is fairly widely drafted, permitting classes of business which have hitherto been avoided by what were known as sound banks and which may, even in the future, be looked upon with distrust, so long as banking business remains under private enterprise. Banks would, under this clause, be allowed to buy, sell, hold issue, underwrite or acquire shares, stock, or debentures of industrial concerns, and aid in other productive enterprise. The express prohibition imposed against trading in 'goods' and merchandise by banks (clause 8) may be deemed a precaution against their being involved in speculative ventures. The force, however, of this provision is considerably neutralised by those items in clause 6 (a), which authorise every form of trade financing, and under every type of instrument now in vogue amongst us. The provisions however, of the bill regarding minimum capital (clause 11), and the maintenance of a percentage of assets (clause 13), may interfere unduly with the legitimate and necessary expansion of business or elasticity in working. The provisions, moreover, regarding inspection of accounts, etc., by the Reserve Bank and the supply of information called for by that institution, may seem onerous to banks engaging in risky business, but may be accepted as conceived in the interests of sound and safe banking.

Frankly Speaking

Nazis And New Year

The New Year will bring neither hope nor happiness to Herren Hitler and Himmler. On the other hand, it will dawn definitely darker. The alleged report that Hitler promised his troops entry into Paris as a New Year present is very likely propagandist exaggeration. But he or those who are acting in his name had certainly built great hopes on von Rundstedt's offensive as every desperate gambler does. But these hopes have visibly and irretrievably faded and the doom of Nazi Germany has been assured rather than avoided. Nor are the prospects for the Nazis gloomy in the west alone. On the Eastern front the Red Army is presenting Budapest as a New Year gift to Russia and her Allies. But it is not only the loss of Budapest that the Nazis have to mourn. They are also threatened with mourning for their Baltic armies. They also face the imminent invasion of Austria. To Hitler and his colleagues the New Year comes as the year of their end.

Tables Turning

Field Marshal von Rundstedt's offensive has not been defeated at the end of its second week. But Reuter's Military Correspondent is not far wrong when he says that the German Commander's "onslaught on the western front is today fizzling out anti-climatically." The situation is not yet free from tactical uncertainties. For instance, while on the losing defensive in the Rochefort area, von Rundstedt has been trying to cut the Bastogne corridor. He has also been feinting on the British Second Army front. But he has so far failed every where. It is to be doubted if he has got the resources and mobility to launch a fresh offensive in the Second Army sector. He can only concentrate on his present salient where, too, he is being steadily squeezed instead of making any progress. The weather has again come to his rescue to a certain extent. But his communications in the rear are being continuously pounded. And that must cumulatively amount to a grievous blow to his forces and to his plans. Should the weather clear again, von Rundstedt would presently be facing the problem of his own possible annihilation.

Urgent Necessity

Reuter's Political Correspondent says that there has been no official denial in London of the Washington report that the Secretary of State, Mr. Edward Stettinius, will go to Britain for consultations with the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, and possibly the Soviet Foreign Commissar, M. Molotov. The correspondent adds that, on the other hand, there is a general disposition in political circles to believe that an early visit of Mr. Stettinius is probable. We earnestly hope the Washington report is correct. The international situation, and not in respect of Greece alone, is already so bad that it constitutes a threat to the solidarity of the Allied Nations. If it deteriorated further it would become a grave menace and may even get beyond control. It is an urgent necessity in the interests not only of the present war against Germany but also of future world peace that the Big Three should meet soon. And since this will take some time, it is of the utmost importance that their Foreign Secretaries should meet immediately. They will not only prepare the ground for their principals but by the very fact of meeting they will help to check further deterioration.

Good News

Some good news comes regarding Greece. King George of the Hellenes has accepted the recommendation to appoint Archbishop Damaskinos as Regent and he has also tried to strengthen the Regent's hand and allay suspicion and bitterness by reiterating the undertaking that he will not return to Greece unless called by the free will of Greeks freely and democratically expressed. The prospects of success for the Archbishop-M. Papandreou has also resigned, giving the Regent the opportunity to form a more acceptable Government—are by no means quite unfavourable. Mr. Churchill failed in his personal intervention in Athens but he has won a considerable possibility of restoring peace in Greece by inducing King George to accede to the demands of the Greeks.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Princes Chamber Crisis"

I have been a close observer of the Indian political picture for a long time and I read with interest the article appearing in your issue of December 19th under the heading 'Princes' Chamber Crisis." This well-informed article needs to be commended. It helps to clarify the significance of the action taken by the members of the Standing Committee of the Princes' Chamber in resigning 'en bloc.' This action is not only unprecedented as your correspondent rightly points out but is historic and clearly shows to the rest of India and to the world that Indian Princes as a whole have at last awoken from their dream of paradise and isolationism.

Having been closely associated with the fortunes of the people of Indian India, I feel convinced that both British India and the Indian States would be hard put to it to ignore each other's problems in trying to arrive at a just solution without each other's help. To frame their future, they must realise that both these parts are of necessity closely allied, inter-dependent, and inter-linked. Any solution, therefore, for India as a whole depends upon each of these two parts realising that one cannot do without the other but that both can be strengthened by a closer unity of purpose and by team work. This has, unfortunately, eluded them in the past. The Princes have clearly shown by their recent historic action that they have realised the implications of this fundamental question of team work between Indian India and British India. They have realised that they and their people are in no way less patriotic than those of their brethren in British India. The Princes' recent action clearly endorses this view. If I may put it I would say that the Indian Princes have awoken now from their lethargy to a realisation that no just or lasting solution of the Indian problem is possible until the Princes have united and put an end to the bullying and tyranny of the political Department of the Government of India. If this were the only significance of the present move, it might be called negative and passive but I am led to believe that the Indian Princes having once got rid of the dictatorship of the Political Department, would be willing without outside influence to come to terms with and to evolve and to put it into practice with the other parties in India, a just and lasting solution of the Indian question in which the Princes and their people could, with dignity, endorse the demand for India's progress and eventual freedom not only politically but also industrially, financially, fiscally and economically. They can actively help in evolving and maintaining this demand that is so patently overdue and which has now, in my opinion, got the full backing of the Indian Princes. Let us not therefore antagonise them, rather let us say to them "well done" so that they gain heart in their fight for what they sincerely consider to be the interests of their people.

I am glad to note that your correspondent "concedes in honesty that India is deeply concerned in the matter in so far as it affects the political future of the country."

Your correspondent has rightly stated that "as regards the Treaties, discussing this point one is on firmer ground because we have the history of the Round Table Conference and the attitude of the Princes to draw upon. The Princes realise that their Treaties cannot be changed but they take the stand that such changes should be the result of negotiations and, as it was stated by their representatives, in the interests of the common good of India and for such measures as might be essential for the establishment of a real Indian Federation in which the States and British India will be equal partners and in which such powers as they have surrendered would be exercised jointly by British India and the States. In the context of Indian Federation with States and British India as equal partners free in the expression of their opinion there can be no place for the vague quantum of rights which go to make what is known as paramountcy. One can have no hesitation in stating that in this sense and to this extent no fair-minded person would have any objection."

I may state and quote your correspondent further with emphasis that "the princes while agreeing in principle to the Merger Scheme and it may be noted that the first twenty of roughly six hundred and odd States account for 80 per cent of the area, population and revenue of all States—object to the method adopted in carrying it through. They contend that the scheme should have implemented not through an act of Parliament but through negotiations on the basis of their engagements, Sanads, and Treaties. In fact the princes demand that in this and other matters vital to their interests the decision should be not unilateral but bilateral, that whatever the decisions they should be arrived at after due consultation between the two parties. The Princes realise the force of changing times and see also the necessity of adopting themselves to these conditions, that in other words they agree to grouping so that what each cannot do separately it might as a part of group provide for, but they demur to the method adopted for bringing this about and for the subsequent working of the scheme."

I quote now from the last but one paragraph of your correspondent's admirably fair and just article:

"Dealing with the last issue, industrial development, it may be that the States which with very few exceptions are industrially undeveloped and that since they must find the money for the increasing demand for providing social service and nation-building departments without which they would have no 'raison d'etre' they want some measure of special treatment for some time with the definite and clear understanding that after the lapse of that period they would give up the special concession."

In his last para, he says "this special treatment for a period would be in regard to acquisition of machinery and other relevant matters in order that they might not be swamped by the better developed units of India. It would be a demand for protecting the weak and helping it to become equally strong. Such a scheme would fit in it with the necessary implications with joint industrial planning for India."

"INDIAN POLITICIAN."

Remedy Against Black Market

What is the remedy against the Black Market. The remedy is that there should be no Retail Dealer permitted to operate who did not answer the demand of the Government to Dealers in August 1943 to send in a return of their stock. The quota-holders and their dalals countered this move on the part of Government by getting licence for hundreds of new Retail Dealers. These Retail Dealers were friends and relations of the quota holders and their dalals, and they have been able to get the goods much in demand and which the old dealers (who were the real cloth dealers) wanted for their customers. There was no question of competition because the new dealers are under the thumb of the wholesale dealers, and quota holders, and do what they are told. Thus the Black Market is created and continues.

There should be an association or a "mukhiya" of the old and real Retail Dealers, together with their licence Numbers and names; and the distribution by the mills agent or quota holders should be only to this association or "mukhiya" and the latter should collect the demands of the Retail Dealers and obtain from the wholesalers or quota-holders.

BABULAL MEHADIA.
Honorary Secretary,
Federation of Retail Cloth Association, Nagpur.

Neglected North Kanara

ITS RACK-RENTED PEASANTRY AND APPALLING POVERTY OF THE MASSES

(BY DINKAR DESAI.)

It is learnt that H.E. the Governor of Bombay will be paying a visit to the district of North Kanara about the middle of January. Since this is the first visit of Sir John Colville to this district, I wish to place before His Excellency and also the public some of the legitimate grievances of the people of the district. It is strange that North Kanara which is crying for economic development does not find a place in the 15-year plan for post-war development of the countryside prepared by the Government of Bombay. Kanara is not included in the "concentrated areas" under this plan, although one of the factors in selecting the concentrated areas is stated to be the consideration that the area selected is "generally in need of development."

Depopulation

Among the various problems of this district, the question of depopulation is the most important. North Kanara is the only district in the Bombay province, where population has declined since the beginning of this century. This is clear from the following table:

Year		Population
1901	.....	4,54,000
1911	.....	4,30,000
1921	.....	4,01,000
1931	.....	4,17,000
1941	.....	4,41,000

During the same period, the population of the Bombay province increased from 153 lakhs to 208 lakhs, i.e., by about 36 per cent. In the up-ghat talukas of Kanara, hundreds of villages have been completely wiped out, as a result of which the population in some of these tracts has declined beyond imagination. For instance, the population of Yellapur taluka decreased by 35 per cent since 1891.

Agricultural Decay

Along with declining population, agricultural decay has set in. Thousands of paddy fields which were once smiling with crops have gone out of cultivation and merged into forests. In 1890 the area under rice cultivation in Kanara was 196,000 acres. It decreased to 166,000 acres in 1942-43, recording a drop of 30,000 acres. On the other hand, the area under rice in Bombay province increased from 18 lakhs acres in 1910 to 21 lakhs acres in 1942-43. Kanara is the only district where the area under rice has declined. To quote Mr. Copleston, ex-Chief Conservator of Forests, "while areas under cultivation are increasing rapidly in forest districts in other parts of the Presidency, they are decreasing in the heavy forest areas above ghats in Kanara." He says further: "Acres and acres of good well-watered rice lands still remain as grassy wastes, a depressing sight to those who have seen year after year fine crops of rice and sugarcane occupying these same wastes."

The rich betel-nut gardens of Kanara are also deteriorating along with rice fields. In the words of Mr. M. J. Desai, at present Revenue Secretary to Government, "almost all the tanks are in a serious state of disrepair and in every village one visits one meets with large areas of wet garden now getting dry due to shortage of water." These very same betel-nut gardens were once so well-cultivated that Sir Richard Temple, a former Governor of Bombay, who visited Kanara more than 60 years ago, remarked that these gardens were "indeed among the agricultural spectacles of India, and are hardly to be surpassed anywhere in the East Indies." In spite of the distressing fact that the rich garden tract of Kanara is fast deteriorating, this unfortunate area does not find a place in the 15-year plan for the economic development of our countryside.

Wrong Forest Policy

The principle cause of the agricultural decay of Kanara is to be found in the wrong forest policy pursued by Government all these years. On account of forests encroaching upon inhabited villages, malaria has increased and consequently land is going out of cultivation. No one denies the great necessity of conserving our forest wealth. But a scientific system of forest conservancy does not necessarily mean the growth and extension of all kinds of vegetation. It is easier to raise a magnificent crop of teak without allowing undergrowth in and around the teak plantations. It is this undergrowth which is much more responsible for the spread of malaria than the tall teak poles. Unfortunately, this point does not seem to have been realised so far. It may be mentioned here that in Burma "rice crops are grown together with teak, the teak coming up immediately after the rice is harvested." Again, as Mr. Copleston remarks "solid permanent fencing of large cultivable areas is absolutely necessary" in order to save the agricultural crop from wild animals. As rightly pointed out by him, "The Kanara ryot's lot has always been an unending struggle against malaria and wild pig."

(To Be Continued)

POLICE RAID MAHARASHTRA CHARKHA SANGH OFFICE

Secretary Arrested: Account Books And Correspondence Seized

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Dec. 30.

The city police raided Sitabaldi and Mahal branches of A.-I. Maharashtra Charkha Sangh this evening. Vigorous search was carried on by the police. Police seized account books and correspondence files.

Mr. Lele, Secretary Maharashtra Charkha Sangh "mul" centre was arrested last night. It is reported that the arrest and raids are in connection with the Khandesh Dacoity case.

GANDHIJI FEELING MUCH BETTER

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 31.

Dr. Sushila Nair has issued the following bulletin on Gandhi's health this morning: "Gandhiji had no vomitting yesterday, but there was nausea on getting up so that he had to keep lying in bed the whole time. He slept fairly well at night. There is no nausea today, and the cough has been less troublesome so far (9-40 a.m.). There is considerable weakness but no fever."

Brisk preparations are afoot in Sewagram for the Village Workers Training camp, starting on 11th January for the month, it is announced.

Sir Chunilal And G. L. Mehta Back In India

KARACHI, Dec. 31.—Sir Chunilal B. Mehta and Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, leader and Deputy Leader of the Indian Delegation to the International Business Conference, held at New York last month have returned to India by air.

With them has returned Mr. S. C. Sen, Aerodrome Officer, Bombay, who acted as Secretary to the Indian Delegation to the Commonwealth Aviation Conference. They are expected to leave for Bombay tomorrow.—A. P.

SURAT, Dec. 30.

Vasant Mahendale and Chennuka, two labour leaders of Surat, were released from the Sabarmati Jail and arrived here yesterday. They were given a reception at the station by labourers. They were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of intimidation of workers to go on strike.—A. P.

ROME BLACKOUT LIFTED

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Rome radio quoting a joint announcement from the Allied Command and the Italian Ministry of the Interior stated that the blackout in Rome has been completely lifted.

MEXICO CITY Dec. 31.—The Mexican Senate has authorised the President to send troops to the fronts.

At Teheran

WHEN ROOSEVELT'S BACK WAS TURNED

Churchill And Stalin Resolved To Carve Up Europe?

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Although it was denied in Washington last night that Mr. Edward Stettinius U. S. Secretary of State, might visit Mr. Eden in London shortly, there is no doubt that such visit would be opportune at this time.

Frank talks between them are urgently needed to clear the Anglo-American political air in advance of the projected meeting of Mr. Churchill, President Roosevelt and M. Stalin.

Not since Munich has Britain and British policy had worse Press in America than during the past two or three weeks.

The violence of the American Press and radio criticism of Britain coupled with the apparent tendency of recent Administration and State Department utterances to "wash Americas hands" of any responsibility for European affairs, has aroused deepest concern and misgivings in London.

While "Internationalists" are fulminating against Britain for "playing power politics" in Europe in defiance of the principles of the Atlantic Charter and begging the Administration and the State Department to do something about it, "Isolationists" are joyfully crying 'We told you so" and "Keep out Europe" and advising Administration and State Department to do nothing about it.

The confusion into which American public opinion has been thrown by this clamour of conflicting views has not been helped by wide circulation of the reports alleging that at Teheran Mr. Churchill and M. Stalin "carved up" Europe into British and Soviet "spheres of influence" naturally "while when Mr. Roosevelt's back was turned."

From the British side it may be said that the new "hands off" attitude of Washington towards European affairs as indicated in recent State Department statements has aroused grim-est forebodings.—United Press.

ALLIED PATROLS IN RATHEDAUNG AREA

KANDY Dec. 31.—Following is today's S.E.A.C. Communique: FIFTEENTH INDIAN CORPS: Our forward patrols are now in the area of Rathedaung, a steamer station on the Mayu river approximately thirty miles south-east of Buthidaung.

In the Kaladan area Allied aircraft attacked Japanese positions in support of our troops operating east of the river and 12 miles south-east of Kyauktaw.

FOURTEENTH ARMY: Enemy opposition continues to the north and east of Kanbalu. South-east of Kanbalu our leading troops have reached a village 28 miles north of Yeu.

On the road from Pyingaing Toyeu our advance continued against opposition. Our forward troops are eighteen miles from Yeu.

NORTHERN COMBAT AREA: Chinese troops consolidated their gains and regrouped in the Loi-Wing area yesterday.

CHINESE GAINS IN N. BURMA

KANDY, Dec. 30.—A press note issued from S.E.A.C. Headquarters says: "Troops of the Chinese First Army, in the northern combat area command under Lieut-General Sultan have captured the Chinese town of Loi-Wing. Shortly after taking Loi-Wing other troops captured the Burmese town of Panghkah, three miles west of Loi-Wing, on the Nam Wan river which here separates Burma and China.—A.P.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT RENT—

..With the 4 volunteer army in the world which Pathans, Rajputs, Jats, Sikhs, Maharattas, Mad Garhwalis, Gurkhas and o classes, are soldiering side be in a great companionship as, the Indian Army has again ta heavy battering ram strikinvy blows against both Germad Jap.

* * *

...ose of Year Review.

* * *

Welcomingates to the Indian Economic Conce, Sir Maurice Gwyer is rd to have said: "I for one finground for criticising the science economics if it has now develon ethical standard ....

...Has it. Ace-Chancellor of the Delhi Unive

* * *

But lest misunderstand what Sir Maurio talking about, let us, in fairmake it clear that he was ng to wartime "exploitation dr fellow-citizens" by some industs and not to the peace timonce of capitalist or imperialist mics.

* * *

The Brifoard of Admiralty says in a Year message: "We congratulat Royal Indian Navy on its gncrease in size and striking po... ".

This is,urse, a model method of sgratulation.

* * *

You willare sure, be deeply thrilled b information about "the greatase" which has been so great to evoke congratulations from British Admiralty. You will ite right too.

But doin eagerly asking about thembers of battleships, aircraft c. cruisers, and destroyers ofndian Admirals, Vice-Admirals,ar-Admirals, Commodores andains that the Royal Indian Now possesses.

The deare no doubt available but they ot be revealed for—e—security s.

* * *

Doctor Sahib affirms that the Gof of the N.-W. F Provincee author of its provincial Min

Does hreby mean to imply that Mnnah is, so to speak, only its or proof reader?

* * *

"Sir Thadur Sapru", declares Dr. B. Ambedkar, "at any rate cannot hat my attitude is unreasonat

The rable Doctor's attitude on any ct or question whatsoever newas and never can be unreaso

* * *

"Dr. Jayakr has arrived in Rajkot rise the third and fourth class. Sreceiving the scheme of attachn—Press report.

Is thiff at the door or what?

Anyhe hope Dr. Jayakar tenders fisa advice.

POID PARAGRAPHS

Men are long on words are likely short on deeds.

* *

Don'too anxious to grasp an opport that is sizzling hot.

* *

It ier too hot in the summer or to in the winter for the icema

* *

Wha the joke we think of just going to sleep depart nevereturn again?

* *

Goice is well enough on its way, hungry man can't make a satisf meal of it.

* *

Try Stranger than fiction to mostle probably because they don't for an introduction.

1,3. S. Bombers Blast Nazi Targets

Lo. Dec 31.—More than 1,300 Ame heavy bombers today attacked ens dineries at Hamburg, and Meburg Hanover, U-Boat yards at Han a Messerschmitt factory airfiele Wenzendorf (near Hamburg) rwothalling yards in southwest Hun railroad bridges over the Rhinesells and other rivers opposite battle areas and four detrainments and communications centres hav traffic for the German forces.

SINCERE HANKS

are extended to our Policy-ho for their kind patronage, and to our field-workers over India and Overseas, who have worked so loyally effectively throughout. The record-breaking figure

OVER 2 CRORES

for 1944 was ticked on the th of December & punctually at 5-30 p.m. the Coy's books were declared "Closed".

Happy New ear to all.

BHARAT

INSURANCE CO LTD., LAHORE.

Sapru Won't Contact Congress & League

SIR TEJ REFUSES TO BE DRAWN INTO CONTROVERSY BY AMBEDKER

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31.

In bringing the first session of the Conciliation Committee to a close this morning Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Chairman, explained why the Committee could not approach leaders of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League officially.

"Leaders of the Indian National Congress," he said "are behind the bars and I am strongly of the opinion that we cannot and ought not to approach them so long as they are not free men. We are going to make up for this deficiency by approaching individual leaders of the Congress who are free men and I have no doubt that some of them at any rate will furnish us with memoranda and replies to our questions."

That was one handicap under which the Committee was working. The other handicap was that in view of Mr. Jinnah's letter, the Committee could not approach the Muslim League.

Other parties, Sir Tej Bahadur said, were going to be approached and he would take suitable steps to ascertain their views on the questions before the Committee.

"We may also try to obtain some facts and figures from the Government. I may tell you we have already obtained certain public resolutions from the Government affecting the minorities, but in the course of our work it may become necessary for me to approach the Government and I shall approach the Government as Chairman of the Committee to furnish us with such information as they can".—A. P.

Other material was being collected and printed and would be placed before members of the Committee and the four sub-committees.

"NO CONTROVERSY"

Referring to Dr. Ambedkar's statement this morning, Sir Tej Bahadur said his attention had been drawn to it and added: "Frankly neither I nor this Committee can afford to spend any time on controversy and we are quite willing to submit ourselves to criticism. But we feel the right time for criticism will be when we have submitted our report: then and then alone will be the time to decide whether we have approached the question fairly, freely and frankly, but as Dr. Ambedkar has made certain allegations, I have, with the concurrence of the Committee, decided to issue the whole correspondence consisting of my original letter and telegrams to him, his letter of December 6 and my final reply to him of December 10, after which I have had no correspondence with him.

"There is only one thing I would like to say to you. It would be impossible to consult every single individual leader with regard to the composition of the committee." What consultation he did have was carried out under the power given to him by the resolution of the Standing Committee of the Non-Party Conference and he exercised that power in the discretion given to him.

Sir Tej Bahadur mentioned that right up to the end of November he had not fixed the personnel of the committee; he was in correspondence with others, when the Standing Committee of the Non-Party Conference met here, he casually sounded one gentleman who was a member of the minorities and who was present now. He did not actually offer membership to him at that time.

NOT EXCLUSIVELY FOR JURISTS

"It was never my intention, and I did not say it to anyone, that the Committee would consist exclusively of jurists. If that had been so I would not have approached Dr. Ambedkar for representatives of the Scheduled Castes."

"Whatever be the nature of the criticism," Sir Tej Bahadur asserted "I am not going to reply to it any more. This Committee will carry on leaving it to friends and unfriendly critics to criticise it as they like, after the report is issued or even before the report is issued and conclusions are arrived at. We are not approaching the question in any spirit of controversy."

Earlier, Sir Tej Bahadur said that the most important work which the Conciliation Committee had done during the last three days was to form the four sub-committees. The first to deal with the question of the basis of the future government of India, the second to deal with the question of scheduled castes, the third with the question of Christians, Sikhs, Anglo-Indians and other non-Muslim minorites and the fourth to deal with questions of economic and financial aspects of the constitution.

It had been decided, he said, that Committees one and four should meet either in Bombay or Delhi during the forthcoming holidays. It had been left to Committees two and three to hold their sittings at any place they liked and on a day within the prescribed time and two members had told him that they would like to meet simultaneously with committees one and four.

Another important work done during the last three days was to settle the questionnaire. This questionnaire had been divided into eight parts and to the best of its ability the committee had taken every possible point of view into consideration. The committee expected that replies to the questions and memoranda would be in their hands by February 7, 1945 to enable members to come during the holidays to a meeting and arrive at their conclusions for the time being. After the meeting, it was the Committee's intention to meet again at Delhi during or about the Easter Holidays. That, he took it, would be the final sitting of the committee and its report would be settled and issued almost immediately thereafter.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S PERSONNEL

The personnel of the four sub-committees is as follows:—

General Sub-Committee: Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Wazir Hassan, Mr. P. R. Das, Dr. P. K. Sen, Khan Bahadur Nabi Bux Hussain, Sir Gopalaswami Aiengar, and Sir H. P. Modi.

Scheduled Castes Sub-Committee: Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Sir C. R. Reddy, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh and S. Sant Singh.

Other Minorities Sub-Committee: Raja Sir Maharajsingh (Convener) the Metropolitan of India, S. Harnam Singh, Mr. B. L. Rallia Ram, Mr. Frank Anthony, Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh and Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rehmatullah.

Financial Sub-Committee: Sir H. P. Modi, Mr. N. R. Sarker and Dr. John Mathai.—A. P.

SAPRU QUESTIONNAIRE

The Conciliation Committee's questionnaire devotes a separate section each to the problem of Pakistan and the problem of the Scheduled Castes and non-Muslim minorities and invites views on changes in the existing Executive Council until a new constitution comes into force. The questionnaire also asks whether in the event of the different communities failing to agree H. M. G. should frame and enact a constitution for India or what other course should be adopted.

On Pakistan the questionnaire asks:—

What are your views regarding the claim of the Muslim League as expounded by Mr. Jinnah in his letter to Mahatma Gandhi dated September 25, 1944, for the establishment of an independent Pakistan state "composed of two zones, north-west and north-east, comprising the six provinces of Sind, Baluchistan, North-west Frontier Province, the Punjab, Bengal and Assam, subject to territorial adjustments that may be agreed upon, as indicated in the Lahore Resolution?

If you are agreeable to the establishment of such an independent state: 1. On what principle should the territorial adjustments and the boundaries of such a state be determined? And 2. What machinery would you suggest for such determination?

Do you consider that a plebiscite should be taken with a view to decide whether an independent state of Pakistan should be established and if so: (1) Should it be taken in the provinces mentioned above as they exist at present or after territorial adjustments? (2) What should be the electorate method and machinery of such plebiscite?

In case there are to be two independent states in India do you consider it necessary to make arrangements and devise machinery for the administration of defence, foreign affairs and like matters of common interest and if so indicate the nature of the requisite arrangements and machinery.

In case you do not agree to the Muslim League claim for Pakistan what alternative scheme would you suggest?

SCHEDULED CASTES QUESTIONNAIRE

The question on the Scheduled Castes asks:

Have you any suggestions to make for the adequate and early advancement of the scheduled castes, aboriginal tribes and those who are classified as backward classes in the Government of India Act, 1935 with a view to enabling them to enjoy equal opportunities in the social, educational and economic spheres of national life?

Other questions ask: What are your views on the question of the inclusion of Indian States in an All-India Union?

Should a province of British India or an Indian State be given, as contemplated in the Cripps Offer, the liberty of not acceding to the new constitution of an All-India Union?

After an All-India Union is established should the units of the union be given the right of seceding therefrom and, if so, on what conditions?

Would you favour the realignment of the boundaries of the units in order to ensure as far as possible self-expression and cultural autonomy to the different communities?

What should be the nature and type of the provincial and central executive? Should it be parliamentary or non-parliamentary, removable or irremovable?

What are the fundamental rights which should be incorporated in any future constitution in India. What machinery would you suggest for the enforcement of such of those rights as are not justifiable (that is, enforceable by a court of law?)

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Statement

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in a statement in reply to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's reference yesterday to the question of Scheduled Caste co-operation with the Conciliation Committee says:—

"I cannot help being surprised that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru seems to make a grievance of the fact that I refused to co-operate with his Committee. I should think that that if anybody has a grievance, it is myself and not Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

"I have no doubt that in going about his business he started at the wrong end. If he wanted the different parties to the communal dispute to agree to appear before the Committee, it was not only desirable but necessary that before finalising the personnel of the Committee he should have in fairness shown the list of the names to the leaders of the parties concerned and invited them to say whether they had any objections to his names.

SWEET WILL OF SIR TEJ

"Instead of doing that, he first decides the personnel at his own sweet will and presents the parties with a 'fait accompli', leaving them to accept or reject it. To say the least of it, it is a very unfair, if not preposterous, way of appointing a Committee and expecting people to repose confidence in it.

"When Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru approached me he never gave me an inkling as to the sort of persons he was going to have in the Committee. We discussed only the general issue, namely, whether it was not desirable for an impartial body of people to consider the different demands put forward by different communities and to evaluate them and state which of those demands were reasonable and which were not. I certainly did expect that after Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru would let me have the names of persons he intended to put on the Committee. He never did that.

"In these circumstances, if I told Sir Tej I was not satisfied with the personnel of the Committee and therefore I could not undertake to co-operate with it, I do not think I am in the wrong.

"Sir Tej at any rate cannot say that my attitude is unreasonable. Everybody knows how in 1929 Sir Tej himself took the lead in opposing and non-co-operating with the Simon Commission on the ground that the personnel of that Commission was not in accordance with the general sentiments of the people of this country.

"Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, while he mentioned the fact that I had declined to co-operate, did not mention the other portion of my letter in which I have stated that if he was prepared to reconstitute his Committee so as to give me satisfaction, I was still prepared to co-operate with him.

"Evidently, he thinks he can get on with the Committee by examining the literature and resolutions issued by the different communities setting out their demands and getting a miscellaneous crowd from the various communities to co-operate with him. He is, of course, welcome to do that. All I want to say is this: That he has made a grievance against me for which I have no doubt there is no cause, and if there is a cause for it, he is solely responsible for it."—A. P.

Leaguer Supports Sapru Scheme For Mysore

BANGALORE, Dec. 31.

In his presidential address to the special session of the Mysore State Muslim League today Khan Bahadur Mahmood Sheriff said the State Muslim League favoured the advancement of the country on constitutional lines. A sort of coalition Government, he said, on the lines suggested by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and his party both for the Centre and the Provinces, would uncoubtedly suit Mysore State.

SAPRU-AMBEDKER CORRESPONDENCE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31.

Following correspondence between Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's letter to Dr. Ambedkar dated 24th Novr. 1944.

My Dear Dr. Ambedkar,

I have already done some work in connection with the proposed Committee. I must express my thanks to you for the sympathy you showed me in Delhi and for your readiness to help us. I shall be grateful if you will kindly send me the names of the representatives of the Depressed classes and ask them to agree to membership of my Committee. You may be sure that every latitude will be given to everyone for the expression of opinion freely and we shall approach all questions relating to the Depressed Classes and others with every desire to appreciate their point of view and to secure their genuine interests. I also hope you will send me the necessary material showing what exactly should be done for the Depressed Classes.

With kind regards.

Yours Sincerely,
T. B. SAPRU.

TWO TELEGRAMS:

Telegram sent to Dr. Ambedkar on 1st December 1944:

Please send me two promised names with addresses and relevant literature.—SAPRU.

Second telegram sent by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to Dr. Ambedkar on 4th December, 1944:

Anxiously awaiting Scheduled Castes names Conciliation Committee Expect also other material stop Please reply.—SAPRU.

AMBEDKER'S OBJECTIONS

Dr. Ambedkar's reply to the above letter and telegrams:

DEAR SIR TEJ,

I was on tour for the last fortnigh Consequently, I did not get your letter and telegram until I reached here yesterday evening. In the meanhile, I read in the Press the name of those whom you have chosen to be members of your Committee. I am sorry to say, the personnel of the Committee has forced me to take a different view. I must say that some of the members do not inspire any confidence in me. They are persons to have been parties to the communal controversy and are imbued with preconceived notions in regard to the question of minority rights. I always understood that your Committee was to be a committee of pure jurists, who would express an opinion on the reasonableness or otherwise of the demands made by various minorities in India. This is what I had bargained for when I assured you of my co-operation. But I find that your Committee is quite different, both in its composition as well as in its purpose. Under the circumstances, I must decline to nominate members of the Scheduled Castes on the Committee. I am prepared to co-operate if you will reconsider the personnel of your Committee and eliminate from it every active and partisan person, and make it small body who will do nothing more than report.

I am,
Yours Sincerely,
B. R. AMBEDKAR.

SAPRU'S REPLY

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's reply to the above letter, dated 10th December 1944.

DEAR DR. AMBEDKAR,

I thank you for your letter of the 6th of December which I received yesterday. I had been waiting all this time to hear from you. I see now that you cannot see your way to nominating members of the Scheduled Castes on the Committee because you have taken exception to the names of those whom I have chosen to be the members of my Committee. I am very sorry to see that you have arrived at this decision. I have taken good care to exclude men who belonged to either the Congress, the Muslim League or the Hindu Mahasabha. It would be impossible for me to find persons who have not at one time or another expressed some kind of opinion, but the point is whether these persons can approach the question now with a free mind. There are four retired judges and I have no doubt that they will play a great part in weighing documents and coming to certain conclusions. It was never the intention—and I did not say this to you—that the Committee would consist wholly of retired judges. I am sure I could never have given this impression to you as I did not give it to any one else. I, therefore, think that you are wrong in saying that my Committee was to be a committee of 'pure jurists.' In fact I may remind you that you said to me in the presence of Sir Jagdish Prasad that I could talk over the matters to you and you would be good enough to supply me with the necessary material. You did not think that I need have any representatives of the Scheduled Castes on the Committee if I talked over matters to you. But both Sir Jagdish Prasad and I thought that it was desirable to have one or two members of the Scheduled Castes. As I have announced the personnel of the Committee it is out of the question for me to reconsider the personnel and ask any man to leave the committee.

Am I to take it that I am not to approach you also for private discussions or for anything in this connection which I may require to discuss with you? I am afraid you have taken a wrong view of my attitude. I am fully alive to the nature of the criticism that has been urged in certain circles and I am quite ready to work in the midst of these difficulties, leaving it to the country to consider whether we have arrived at independent conclusions or not.

Thanking you for your letter,

Yours sincerely,
TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU.

NEW YEAR HONOURS

(Continued from Page 1)

rayan Vinayak Modak, City Engineer, Bombay Municipality, Bombay.

G.B.E. (CIVIL DIVISION)

Lieut.-Col. H.H. Maharana Shri Sir Vijayasinhji Chhatrasinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Rajpipla.

C.B.E. (CIVIL DIVISION)

Sreemati Rani Janaki Rathnayammarjee, Rani Regent of Gangpur. Major Malik Ardar Khan Noon, Landowner, Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, Assistant Recruiting Officer, Gujranwala, Punjab. Mr. Arthur Johnson, General Manager, Post and Telegraph Phones, Calcutta District. John Brackendridge, Ross Regional Food Commissioner, Bombay. Basil Otto Stevenson, Managing Director, Messrs. Ford Motor Company (India Limited).

DIWAN BAHADUR

Sardar Rao Bahadur Ramchandrarao Raghunathrao Panditrao, Second Class Sardar of the Deccan, Satara.

KHAN BAHADUR

Khan Sahib Muhammad Hassem Moledina, President, Poona Suburban Municipality. Mr. Jehangir Pestonji Pardiwalla, Proprietor, Turf Aerated Water Factory, Bombay. Khan Sahib Solomon Benjamin, Deputy Collector, Bombay. Khan Sahib Syed Ahmed Kadri, Leader, National War Front, Kurla-Chembur Division. Mr. Mohmedali Ebrahim Merchant, Medical Officer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay. Mr. Shawak Hormasji Mehta, Executive Engineer, Bombay Port Trust.

RAI SAHIB

The Viceroy has conferred the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction among others upon:

Mr. Biswa Nath Bhattacharjee, Executive Engineer (officiating) P. W. D.; Mr. Ramadhin Kedarnath Misra, Extra Asst. Commissioner, Nagpur; Mr. Mannoolal Dave, Asst. Surgeon Bhandara; Mr. Krishnand Varma, Advocate, Bilaspur.

RAO BAHADURS

The Viceroy has conferred the title of Rao Bahadur, as a personal distinction, among others upon:

Mr. Prabhakar Govind Deshmukh, Personal Asst. to the Collector of Poona, Bombay; Rao Sahib Satendranath Narayan Kalyanpurkar, Superintendent of Excise (Rtd.) Jalagaon, East Khandesh Dist, Bombay.

KHAN SAHIBS

The Viceroy has conferred the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, among others upon:

Mr. Abdul Karim Aminsab Bangi, Dharwar; Daudsaheb Gulammahamad Shet Mulla, Khapoli; Mr. Hussein Inamulla Shaikh, Poona; Sayad Dadamiya Sayad Ibrahim, Satara; Mr. Jal Ardesher Guzder, Allahabad, U. P.; Mr. Ali Mohammad, Raipur; Mr. Qadir Ali, Amroati; Mr. Nur Muhammad Total Shaikh, Sind; Sardar Khan Dil Murad Khan Khoso, Bahadurpur; Mr. Arbab Togachi Walad Mir Muhammad Nuhari, Khetri.

British Empire Medal awarded to: Mr. V. P. Shaikh, Mamiatdar, Khanapur Satara District, Bombay; A. E. Kale, Mamlatdar, Chikodi, Belgaum District, Bombay; Mr. R. M. Apte, Mamlatdar, Khed, Ratnagiri District, Bombay; Mr. George Fanaken, Superintendent, Burmah Shell combined depot, Ahmednagar; Mr. Harvey Nelson, Head Reader, Press of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

M.B.E. (CIVIL DIVISION)

Mr. Michael D'Souza, Chief Supdt., Central Telegraph Office, Bombay. Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Edulji Kately, Jail Department, Bombay. Sharat Shashi Kundu, officiating Civil Surgeon, Manipur State, Assam. Mr. Thomas Douglas Lee, Traffic Department, Burma Railways. Deputy Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, New Delhi. Mr. Alfred Lodgsdail, Deputy Superintendent of Lighthouses, Bombay. Mr. Albert Edward Lomas, Operating Engineer, Bombay Telephone Company Ltd., Bombay. Mani Homi Mehta, Joint Secretary, Bombay War Gifts Fund, Bombay.

MILITARY HONOURS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1.

Following awards to personnel of the Navy, Army and Air Forces serving in India, or who have recently served in India, are announced in connection with the New Year Honours List, 1945:

TO BE K.C.B.

Gen. H. Finnis, I.A.

TO BE C.B.

Maj.-Gen. D. R. Duguid, R.E.M.E., Maj.-Gen F. R. R. Bucher, I.A., Maj.-Gen. C. M. P. Durnford, I.A., Maj.-Gen. E. Wood, I.A., Maj.-Gen. R. H. Wordsworth, I.A.

(Message Incomplete)

Ranji Trophy

Bombay Declares At 592 For 6

Double Centuries By Vijay Merchant And Rusi Mody In Record Partnership

In the Cricket Championship of India Bombay hit up the colossal figure of 592 for the loss of 6 wickets only against the W. I. S. C. A. and applied closure on Sunday evening. Their innings was marked by a record partnership between Vijay Merchant the local skipper, and Rusi Mody, who put up as many as 373 runs for the third wicket. It also recorded two double centuries by the same batsmen.

A SEVERE LEATHER-HUNTING

The attendance at the Brabourne Stadium showed some improvement on Sunday but their number was hardly worth mentioning. The over-night not-outs, Vijay Merchant and Rusi Mody joined together to give a severe leather-hunting to the visitors.

MODI'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

Vijay played a classic innings for his 217 which including 29 fours, he compiled in 267 minutes. In sharp contrast with him, Modi batted in a slow and steady fashion exhibiting little mastery over his strokes. The fact that he had made only 9 hits to the boundary in a big collection of 210 runs tells its own tale. He was at the wickets for 388 minutes in all. Nevertheless, Modi has every reason to be proud of his first double century in the National competition.

IMPRESSIVE DISPLAY BY PALWANKAR

Then a new colt in the person of Yeshwant Palwankar, a son of the famous Indian bowler, P. Baloo, of the by-gone days, gave a fine exposition of attractive batting. A left-hander like his father—but not a slow spin bowler like him young Yeshwant batted with easy grace and vigour. He also possesses a large variety of strokes in his repertoire. With more experience and coaching by his father and uncle P. Vithal, he should make a first rate batsman. He remained unbeaten with 66 to his credit.

Bombay has now secured a comfortable lead of 404 runs. It is hardly likely that W. I. S. C. A. will be able to reach anywhere near that figure. An innings defeat for the holders is therefore a practical certainty.

DETAILS OF SUNDAY'S PLAY

Nihalchand and Shantilal opened the attack against Vijay and Mody this morning. The game was extremely dull at the outset. 120 went up after nearly 20 minutes, and 130 after twenty more. At 140 Jayantilal and Purshottam took over from Nihalchand and Shantilal. After 150 Mody swept Purshottam on the square leg for four and reached his 50, Merchant at this stage being 48.

Girdhari replaced Shantilal this time from the Churchgate end Merchant collected two with a cover drive of him. In Purshottam's over that followed he drove that bowler to the country for three and reached his 50, the score-board showing 170.

Merchant then hit Nyalchand for four and with a late-cut off Girdhari which fetched him four more surpassed Mody's score and reached his 60. This simultaneously put Bombay ahead of their rivals by two runs.

Shantilal came to operate the new ball at 209. It was now Mody's turn to come out of his shell. He hit Shantilal in the cover for four—his first four of the innings—and reached his 80.

In the last over before lunch Modi collected five off Purshottam, thus reaching his individual 96 in a total of 251, his partner then being 86.

TWO INDIVIDUAL CENTURIES

After lunch Mody added four singles in 15 minutes and reached 99 and thereafter he drove Girdhari on the cover for four and completed his century. Merchant at this stage was 92. A little later with two braces off Girdhari Merchant also reached his 100.

Runs now came in cheaply, and 300 were hoisted after a game of five hours.

Merchant started hitting out in all directions for over half a dozen times and reached his 140 when his partner was still at 120. It seemed he was satisfied only with singles 400 appeared in no time, the last 100 in particular being the work of only 46 minutes and mainly due to the efforts of Merchant.

At 411 another new ball was taken. Shantilal operated it first and Merchant snicking him in the gully for fours completed his 200. Merchant still went on hitting and pushed up the total to 450.

But Merchant's end was now near. Purshottam by his last delivery in the last over before tea spread-eagled his wickets. Thus concluded a great partnership which realised 373. (454-3-217). Merchant had remained at the wickets for 367 minutes and this colossal contribution included 29 fours.

MODY'S SECOND CENTURY

After tea Palwankar joined Mody. A little later Mody opened his shoulders and hit Purshottam twice on the off boundary. Half an hour after tea saw the fifth century going up the board. Modi went on steadily with singles, and at last reached his 200 after a game of 370 minutes.

At 560 Palwankar was missed by Rathod in the country when he had scored 48. Purshottam being the bowler to suffer. The same batsman stole two off the same bowler and reached his 50.

Mody in trying to hit Vajubha missed the ball and was stumped. (565-4-210). Mody had remained at the crease for 386 minutes and his contribution of 210 included only nine fours.

Uday Merchant joined Palwankar and was bowled by Nyalchand when he had scored only 10. (592-5-10).

Kore came and was clean-bowled by the same bowler off his very next delivery (592-6-0).

At this stage Merchant declared the Bombay closed, and the W. I. S. C. A. team returned to the pavilion.

The game was closed as there remained only ten minutes more for the stumps to be drawn for the day.

W. I. S. C. A. (1st Innings)	188
BOMBAY (1st Innings)	
K. C. Ibrahim b. Girdhari	55
K. K. Tarapore l.b.w. Nyalchand	4
R. S. Mody st. b. Vajubha	210
V. M. Merchant b. Purshottam	217
Y. B. Palwankar not out	66
U. M. Merchant b. Nyalchand	10
J. J. Kore b. Nayalchand	0
Extras	30
(6 wkts.) (decl.)	592

Cooper, Phadkar, Ralji and Maka did not play.

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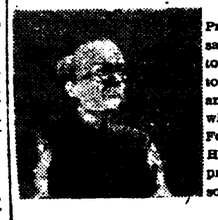
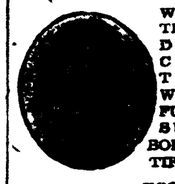


Prof. BOPARA saw my hand to-day and told me past and present which were Found correct He also predicted some future

I would recommend him to all as he is worth trying.

Forewarned is Forearmed

SERVICE TO HUMANITY IS SERVING GOD



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GAALI
Nirmala, Karan Dewan, Manjula
(courtesy Prabhat), Yakub.
Kanhayalal etc.
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LAMINGTON
Daily 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Sat. Sun. Holidays 1-45 p.m.
Advance Booking 10 to 12 & 4-30 to 6

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BOMBAY CINETONE PICTURE
LAL HAVELI
Produced & Directed by:
K. B. LALL
Surendra, Nurjehan, Ulhas
CAPITOL
Daily: 4, 7, & 9-45 p. m.
Today Matinee at 1 p.m.
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Advance Booking:
9-30 to 12-30 & 2-30 to 5 p. m.

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Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
GALA NEW YEAR ATTRACTION!
"SONG OF RUSSIA"
M-G-M'S MIGHTY TRIUMPH.
STARRING
ROBERT TAYLOR.
SUSAN PETERS

Problem Of India's "Lingua Franca"

Dr. Tarachand On Origin And Development Of Urdu, Hindi And Hindustani

Speaking under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Taraqqi-i-Urdu, Bombay, at the Anjuman-i-Islam hall Dr. Tarachand, Secretary of the U. P. Hindustani Academy and a history scholar of international repute, gave a lucid exposition of the language problem in India.

He dealt exhaustively with the origin and growth of Urdu, Hindi and Hindustani and in conclusion appealed to the audience to consider the language problem scientifically, dispassionately and objectively.

Josh Malihabadi, a famous Urdu poet, recited some pieces from his poem "Last Word." Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided.

LANGUAGE PROBLEM

Dr. Tarachand, speaking in Urdu, said that there was a time when English was considered to be the future 'lingua franca' of India. Even to-day there was a group of people who thought that the best solution of the present language-controversy in India was to adopt English as the national language. He, however, thought that this attempt to bypass the issue was both injurious and ridiculous.

Explaining the genesis of the controversy the speaker dealt at length with the growth and development of both Urdu and Hindi. Urdu, he said, was the synthesis of the efforts made by Hindus and Muslims to understand each other and explain their point of view through a medium common to both.

Its fountain-head was "Khari Boli", the language spoken in Western U.P. during the advent of Muslims in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

Muslims added new sounds and a new vocabulary to this language. Some of the best poets and writers of this language too were Muslims, for instance, Amir Khusro, Rahman Ras Khan and Malik Mohammad Jaisi, famous author of Padamavat. For centuries they wrote in this language. When Muslim States were established in the south, Great Muslim Sooties and Saints, who were not attached to the court, made this language the medium of expressing their saintly ideas. Their form generally was poetic, but it is interesting to note that this early Urdu poetry was not at all confined to Ghazals and was very simple. Since these poets wrote purposeful and problematical poetry they had to fall back upon 'Masnavis' 'Qaseedas', 'Epics', 'Marsias' and other forms which were more suitable for propagating their ideas and since they were to reach common people, they used a language which could be easily understood by every section of the Indian people.

URDU TRAVELS NORTH

This language was the same Khari Boli with many new words from Persian and Arabic written in Persian script. It is interesting to note that this language which later on developed as the Urdu language was not common in Northern India. Before Shah Jahan's reign you could not find a single Urdu writer in the North while there were many in the south. After Aurangzeb's invasion of the Deccan many Urdu poets and writers went to Delhi. Thus Urdu literature was for the first time introduced in the north. At that time the court language was Persian and most of the writers attached to the court used to write in Persian. Others too followed the same tradition and would sneer at this new language which was neither Persian nor Brij Bhasha, but was very popular among the common people.

18TH CENTURY URDU

Referring to the content of the eighteenth century Urdu literature Dr. Tarachand said that it was full of fatalism, defeatism, despondency and pessimism. This was natural as the true reflex of the social life of that period. The Moghul Empire was tottering and everywhere one could notice marks of decay and frustration. Ghazal became very popular in those days because it reflected the pessimistic feelings of the people.

DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

As regards Hindi, the learned speaker said that Hindi was hardly one hundred years old. There was Brij Bhasha, Khari Boli, Oudhi and Bhojpuri but no such thing as present-day Hindi existed. As a matter of fact Urdu was called Hindi.

After the 1857 Mutiny, British Government looked at Muslims as a dangerous element and decided to crush them politically as well as socially. Besides, punishing the Muslims directly, indirect methods to weaken them too were adopted. Hindu-Muslim differences were worked up and Hindi-Urdu controversy started. Till then Urdu was the common language of the people of Northern India. Suddenly Government of India and different Provincial Governors started patronising Hindi. They exhorted Hindus to give up this language of the Muslims.

The Governor of Orissa actually went to the extent of calling Urdu the language of the prostitutes of Delhi! He appealed to the people of Orissa to abandon such a disreputable language and adopt Hindi instead.

Thus a permanent seed of discord was thrown by the British rulers. Since then Hindi has developed at a tremendous speed, and now owns a first class literature of its own which is very popular.

HINDUSTANI FOLLOWS

Referring to Hindustani, Dr. Tarachand said that it came into existence due to new exigencies which propped up after the British supremacy in India. The authorities of the East India Company needed some medium of expression for their own requirements. Consequently Fort William College was started at Calcutta in 1803 in order to educate European employees of the company in Indian languages. Teachers for Urdu, then called Hindustani, Bengali, and other Indian languages were appointed. Translations of famous Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit classics into simple Urdu. It is interesting to note that neither Hindi teachers were appointed nor were translations made in Hindi because Hindi as a separate language did not exist then.

The speaker further said that the present requirements of India demand that a common and simple language should be evolved which may be understood and written by all the people easily.

As regards the script, we may adopt any script suitable to the genius of the Indian people. Many people think that Roman script would serve the purpose. Specialists can dispassionately recommend us the best script.

But the language should be simple though not devoid of beauties and new sounds which the Muslims introduced into the Khari Boli.

FOR SCIENTIFIC TERMS

Some people say that so far as light literature for instance story, novel, poetry, etc., is concerned, Hindustani may well serve the purpose, but when you have to write on scientific and technical subjects you will have to fall back upon either Persian or Sanskrit. I do not find this argument convincing. Our forefathers were not so ignorant about scientific and technical subjects as we think them to be. Even now if you go to an Indian mason or goldsmith he will give you a long list of technical terms that he uses every day when he builds a house or prepares an ornament. Even chemical terms are available in Hindustani. Experiments have been made by the Osmania University, the only institution where medium of instruction is Hindustani, and there is no reason why we cannot evolve simple terms or take them from prevalent Indian professions. Instead of deriving difficult terms from Arabic and Sanskrit we can go to the common people and collect terms used by them. Anjuman-i-Taraqqi Urdu has already collected many of these terms and they can be easily popularised.

JOSH MALIHABADI'S RECITAL

Poet Josh Malihabadi in the recital of his epic poem gave a very graphic description of the evolution of the earth and life on earth.

Although his subject was highly prosaic—nay scientific—Josh Malihabadi made it extremely poetical. It showed that a great artist can render any subject and theme in an artistic manner, provided he has command over his subject and his language.

In his presidential remarks Mr. S. A. Brelvi said that Dr. Tarachand's speech and Poet Josh Malihabadi's poem were both thought-provoking and highly educative. He emphasised that Urdu could become the national language of the Indian people provided Urdu writers made an effort to simplify their language so that it could be understood by the majority of the people. He appealed to the Urdu-knowing people as well as Urdu writers to take special care to derive inspiration and knowledge from the common man, acquire from him the art of direct and simple expression and write in a language which he could understand and from which he could be inspired to rise to his own. The only criterion of a national language was that it should be spoken and understood by the common man both Hindu and Muslim, and in order to satisfy this criterion Hindustani was sought to be fostered and encouraged.

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HYDERABAD (Deccan) OFFICE:—Sultan Bazar.

WAR REVIEW

ALLIED NATIONS' ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1944

(From A Correspondent)

In reviewing the war on this, the first day of a new year, it is heartening to consider not only the past week of war, but the whole of 1944. The past week has had its bad moments, particularly on the Western Front, and the last few weeks have had their tragic moments in Greece. But to look back over the whole year, and to compare the position of the United Nations today with their position a year ago today, is to maintain a balanced view of recent weeks.

On the Western Front, American troops of General Patton's Third U. S. Army have now started their expected counter-attack against the German bulge. Driving up from the South, they have already re-captured several towns which fell to the German push last week, and if they and the American troops to the north of the German bulge can maintain their progress, they may well cut off the whole of the German force in that bulge. That is the hope of General Eisenhower, and if it comes off it will certainly make up for the ground lost to the enemy when they suddenly drove some sixty miles into American-held territory. Those arm-chair critics who have complained bitterly about the speed with which the German thrust pierced the American line, would do well to remember that a year ago today there was no Western Front. The same General Eisenhower, who now tries to trap a desperate enemy gamble, was saying farewell to his troops in North Africa, a year ago. He said then, "We shall meet in Germany", and many of them have already met in France. Soon maybe, the Eighth Army will, indeed meet their old commander in Germany.

In Italy

A year ago, that same Eighth Army, who are still stubbornly pushing their way up towards Northern Italy, had not even taken Rome. They were being fiercely resisted by Marshal Kesselring's troops in the area of San Vittore, a town which is now hundreds of miles to their rear. Now, they are menacing the important industrial centre of Bologna, and are steadily overcoming German resistance south of the town. A heavy counter-attack by the enemy which developed a few days ago was rapidly beaten back by Canadian and Polish troops, after hard fighting on both sides, and the German line has fallen back a little farther as a result.

Red Army's March

On the Hungarian front, Red Army troops of Marshal Malinovsky's command have now by-passed Budapest both on the north and south, racing on towards the Austrian border, while other units are blasting their way into Budapest itself. Many of the assault force are already in the built-up part of the city, and are mouseholing their way from one house to another, while the Germans are following their usual practice of carrying away with them anything of value that they can find. A year ago, these Red Army men were just starting the offensive which has brought them nearly into the Reich itself. They had at last beaten the German legions under Von Manstein so thoroughly that nothing the enemy has been able to do has checked their westward surge. For the first time since the Germans attacked Russia, the threat to Moscow was definitely a thing of the past, and with another twenty miles only to the old Russo-Polish border it was apparent that the enemy had lost his last chance of beating the Red Army. Now, the tables have been completely turned, and this time there can be no respite for the Germans. They will never stop a Red Army which has for a whole year kept them on the run.

Air War

In the air war against Germany, the increase in the Allied raids on the major industrial centres and key points has been so immense during the past year that it is hardly possible to fully appreciate it. Figures of bomb tonnage dropped in a single night mount day by day, and cannot convey the whole story. A typical comparison which gives an idea of the punishment which is being given the Germans, is that whereas the U.S.A.A.F. dropped 55,000 tons of bombs on Germany in 1943—a thousand tons a week—yet in the month of August 1944, the R.A.F. dropped 70,000 tons, or two thousand tons every day.

The Rude Shock

The war against Japan, a year ago, was a small thing compared with what it is today. Fighting was equally fierce, but was chiefly confined to the two islands of New Briton and New Guinea. In the broad strategy of General MacArthur, that was partly in defence of Australia, and partly in preparation for the day when the Allies would turn to the offensive. Now, they have turned to the offensive with all the force and speed they are capable of, and the Japanese are finding it a rude shock. Within six weeks of the first landing on Leyte, in the Philippines, while American troops were clearing up the last pockets of resistance on that island, General MacArthur with typically bold strategy, outflanked the whole of the group by a new and totally unexpected landing on Mindoro. This was a complete surprise to the Japanese command, and the slight resistance there was overcome immediately within a few days. American construction gangs had already made air-strips and by the time their comrades on Leyte had cleared that island of its last live Jap, Mindoro was an active air base with special menace to Manila.

Jap Retreat In Burma

To the west, the Japanese are in an equally bad plight, too. Both in Burma and in the Arakan the Fourteenth Army are now masters of the situation. A year ago, the Japs were planning a final and complete "invasion of India" and were preparing to launch the attack which did carry them as far as Imphal. But there they met their doom, and the Indian and British troops who so doggedly refused to leave Imphal even when so heavily out-numbered, are now chasing the Jap right out of Burma.

Although over-optimism is rightly deprecated, yet the success which has marked the Fourteenth Army advances seems likely to stay with them for a long time to come. It will not be long before Akyab is in our hands, at the present rate, and from the way the enemy are hurrying south from Bhamo it may well be that Mandalay will fall at about the same time. Added to the Japanese plight in the Philippines, their retreat in Burma cannot fail to shake the population of Japan itself, now that they are also feeling the shock of war from American Super Fortresses. More and more of these aircraft are in action every week, destroying fighter-producing factories wherever they are; it is indeed an omen for the Japanese people that at the same time as their armies are reeling from Allied blows, the homeland is getting the same medicine that the Axis powers thought would never reach them.

A.-I. MUSIC CONGRESS

Festival Of Classical Music And Dancing At Calcutta Session

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Calcutta will witness a festival of classical music and dancing for six days when the second session of the All-India Music Congress will be held here from January 5 to 10.

Artistes belonging to all prominent schools of music and dancing in different parts of India will attend the Congress which will be opened by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and presided over by Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan. Maharaja Sris Chandra Nandy of Cossimbazar is the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Proceeds out of the sales of visitors' tickets will go towards the perpetuating the memory of the late Mr. Bhupendra Krishna Ghosh. A leading patron of classical music in Bengal in his time.

The first session of the Congress was held in Bombay early last year under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. R. Jayakar.—A.P.

"Enlist India's Co-operation For Early Victory In Far East"

British University Labour Federation Plea For National Govt.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The annual conference of the University Labour Federation, passed a resolution yesterday from the Oxford University expressing the view that the war in the Far East could best be won by securing the voluntary co-operation of subject peoples. It demanded that the Atlantic Charter be extended to all colonial peoples and particularly India.

A resolution from Leeds urged the extension of health and educational services in India and the colonies.

A Manchester resolution, which was also passed, declared that to mobilise the people of India fully for the war against Japanese Fascism, the natural industrial resources of India should be developed immediately and Indians given full opportunity for negotiations and discussion on the formation of a representative Indian National Government.

DANGE'S WARNING

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The President of the All-India Trade Congress, Mr. S. A. Dange, forecast today that a post-war world based on subjugation of colonies would lead to a third war sooner or later.

Addressing the Conference on "War in the Far East", Mr. Dange made a strong plea for immediate mobilisation of the peoples of the Far-Eastern countries and their resources in the fight against Japan, declaring that it would be a step forward towards post-war world security.

Mr. Dange said that if the strategy of mobilisation of the Far Eastern peoples was followed now, the war against Japan could be won much more quickly. The vast resources of China and India with their 850,000,000 people were not being sufficiently utilised.

GROWTH OF CAPITALISM

Reorganisation for victory was a vital necessity. These countries were once the centre of a world civilisation superior to that of Europe, but later the European driver for markets in the Far East resulted in capitalism controlling industries and led to war. In India and China national movements for a higher standard of living had arisen. The contradiction between the Far Eastern countries capacity to produce plenty and their standard of living was striking.

Mr. Dange outlined how what he described as "the development of the reactionary classes forced the whole world into the vortex of war. Peoples in the Far East countries opposed to Japan could mobilise for victory on vast scales if they were given the opportunity to use their initiative, Mr. Dange contended. Failure to mobilise popular energy and production for it was the reason for its prolonged in the Far East.

In India, industrial production was failing. The reason for this was failure to unify the trade unions, failure to give the workers sufficiently and free to provide them with higher boards of living.

"There must," Mr. Dange added, "be complete and proper reliance upon the organisations of the people including the trade unions. A democratic approach the subject peoples must be made reorganisation of subject countries must take place. This would lead to victory and world prosperity."

Indian Fes In London

LONDON, Dec. 30: The Federation of Ind Students Societies in Great Brin and the London Majlis toda (Saturday) gave a reception the delegates to the Annual Conference of the University Labour deration.

The Presit of London Majlis, Dr. T. Basnd Secretary of the Students' ration, Miss Kanuga welcom the delegates.

Mr. Dan President of the All-India Trac Union Congress Mr. V. K. Men of the India Labour, Mr. D. N. t, Socialist M P. and represents of various Indian organisati in London were present.—Ior.

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MILK DISTRIBUTION CENTRES IN F WARD.

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Cut out and preserve this list carefully and when the date is announced in due course, please register the milk ration cards (for children below 6 years of age and expectant and nursing mothers) at any one of these Centres.

MORNING CENTRES.

F—31 Kings Circle Municipal School, Matunga.
F—33 Wadala Marathi Girls' School, Parsi Colony Road No. 1.
F—35 Matunga Station Road U. P. Girls' School, 385, Telang Road.
F—37 Tilak Bridge Marathi Boys' School.
F—39 Dadar Main Road Gujarshi Boys' School.
F—41 New Naigaum Road Marathi Boys' School, Ahmed Sabir Building No. 1.
F—43 Parel Bhoiwada Gujarati Boys' School.
F—45 Parel Marathi Girls' School, Parel Back Road.
F—47 Parel Village Marathi Boys' School.
F—49 Parel Centre Marathi Boys' School, Damodar Hall.
F—51 Poibavdi U.P. Marathi Boys' School, Gokhale Society's Cross Lane.
F—53 R. M. Bhat High School Poibavdi.
F—55 Dadar Municipal Girls' School, Shrikrishan Building
F—57 Arthur Bridge Marathi Boys' School, Kalachowky Road.
F—59 Sewree Boys' School, Raoji Sojpal Road.
F—61 Zakeria Bunder Urdu Boys' Class.
F—63 South Indian Society's High School, Brahmanwada Road.
F—65 F Ward Stables, Dadar Main Road.
F—67 Central Vaccination Station, Poibavdi.
F—69 Matunga Model Vaheprasad Gurujarati Boys' School.
F—71 Dadar Infant Welfare Centre, B.D.D. Chawl No. 18.
F—73 English High School, Oppo: Dadar G.I.P. Railway Station.

EVENING CENTRES.

F—32 Sion Hindi School, Block No. 12.
F—34 Wadala Marathi Boys' School, Oppo: Vithal Mandir.
F—36 King's Circle Urdu Boys' Class, B.I.T. Chawls.
F—38 Naigaum Road Marathi Boys' School, B.D.D. Chawls.
F—40 Morbag Road Marathi Boys' School.
F—42 Poibavdi Gujarathi Boys' School.
F—44 Poibavdi Marathi Girls' School.
F—46 Suparibag Road U. P. Marathi Boys' School.
F—48 Ambewadi Marathi Boys' School, Nazarali Chawl.
F—50 Papaicha Adda Marathi Boys' School.
F—52 Parel Bhoiwada Marathi Boys' School, Fountain Hall.
F—54 Central Vaccination Station, Parel-Poibavdi.
F—56 Sion Municipal Marathi Boys' School.
F—58 Shops and Establishments Department Ward Office, Naigaum.
F—60 Arthur Bridge Marathi Boys' School, Kalachowki Road.
F—62 Kalachowki Marathi Boys' School.
F—64 Matunga Model Vaheprasad Gujarathi Boys' School.
F—66 Sion English School, Sion.
F—68 Lalbag Marathi Boys' School, Oppo: Tata Clock.
F—70 Parel Marathi Girls' School, Shetye Market Building.
F—72 Dadar Infant Welfare Centre, B.D.D. Chawl No. 18, Naigaum.
F—74 English High School, Oppo: Dadar G.I.P. Railway Station.

WEST AFRICANS HELP REBUILD CITY DOCKS

Main Job Completed Week Ahead Of Schedule

BOMBAY, Dec. 30.

More than 800 Gold Coast and Nigerian engineers of a West African artisan works group who arrived in India just after the great Bombay docks fire have, this week-end, finished their first big war task in India. They completed their main job on Christmas Eve, more than a week ahead of schedule and here are some of the astounding things they have done:—

(1) In a month a Gold Coast company rebuilt a 200-foot stretch of dock wall 39 feet high and 16 feet across comprising a third of the breach made in the jetty by the initial explosion.

(2) A Nigerian company laid down three miles of fire main round the Victoria and Princes Docks three feet below ground level. The pipes are designed to carry a pressure of water up to hundred pounds per square inch.

(3) They have built a 250-foot long tank with a capacity of 40,000 cubic feet.

(4) Erected a new permanent two storey fire station.

(5) Built two blocks of offices for the Port Trust authorities and a further block for the Naval authorities as well as a drawing office and one or two smaller buildings.

(6) Built two underground pump houses.

Two plaques mark the work that these men of the W.A.E.F. have done. One appears in the dock wall which they repaired; The other in the wall of the stone warehouse they set back to make way for the railway. They read: "R.W.A.F.F. (Royal West African Frontier Force), 1944."—A. P.

Underground Fort Unearthed In Kalat State

SHIKARPUR Dec. 31.

The news of the discovery of an ancient underground fort regarded as an archaeological find has been received from the village of Shershah in Kalat State.

The walls of the fort are said to be 15 feet thick and pottery recovered from the fort bears impressions of temples in a language which has not yet been deciphered.—A. P.

Hind Trophies Presentation

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Physical Culture Association, there was a meeting on Saturday evening when "Hind Trophies" were presented to champions of 1942 inter-school Tournaments of Indian Games. Mr. S. M. Dahanukar presided.

Mr. Dahanukar while congratulating the Trophy Winners, Parle Tilak Vidyalaya of Villeparle expressed his desire to encourage Indian Games especially in schools.

Among those who spoke were Dr. K. S. Mnasker, Messrs. G. Morarjf S. K. Patker, G. V. Ouranik, V. P. Jog Jogiekar and others.

Mrs. S. M. Dahanukar presented the Trophies to the Winners.

NAZIS SHOOT SOVIET WHITE FLAG EMISSARIES

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Moscow Radio quotes a Special Soviet announcement that the Germans in Budapest have murdered Soviet troops who were carrying white flag during an attempt to negotiate a temporary truce in the city.

Moscow Radio quotes a special Soviet statement that Marshal Tolbukhin and Malinovsky have addressed a Soviet ultimatum to the Budapest commander to surrender.

The ultimatum was carried into the lines by Soviet Officers bearing a white flag and it was they who were shot by the Germans. One of the Soviet Officers was shot at and killed in one of the suburbs of Budapest while another was shot in the back. The statement described the German act as "premeditated murder and violation of rules of war" and laid responsibility for the eventual destruction of Budapest on Germans.

Moscow Radio added that Marshals Tolbukhin and Malinovsky sent emissaries on December 29 with an ultimatum which declared "You cannot expect help from any quarter. Your position is hopeless. All your ways of escape have been cut. Your representatives will be met by a plenipotentiary Russian officer in the area of the Russian forward positions on this highway on December 30th at 12-00 hours Moscow time. Should you reject our offer to lay down arms—

The Red Army troops and air force will begin operations for annihilation. The responsibility for all destruction in Budapest and deaths of its inhabitants will be borne by you.

The statement continued that in giving the ultimatum the Soviet Command wanted to avoid unnecessary bloodshed and to avert destruction of the Hungarian Capital. Throughout the previous night and in the morning of December 29, the impending departure of the emissaries was broadcast continuously by powerful loudspeakers in the front line with details of time and route. From a sector on the left bank of the Danube a Soviet Officer carrying a large white flag set off in a car. When he approached the enemy forward lines, despite the clearly visible white flag, rifle, machine-gun and artillery fire was opened against him and he was killed at the same time as the second Soviet Officer with an interpreter set off from a sector on the Danube right bank, also carrying a large white flag. He was taken to the German headquarters and the German Command told him it rejected the ultimatum and refused to carry on any negotiations.

While the Soviet Officer was on his way back, the Germans opened fire on him and he was shot dead in the back. The interpreter remained alive through sheer luck. Such are the facts of the premeditated and monstrous murder of Soviet 'white flag' emissaries in the area of Budapest.

The Soviet ultimatum demanded that hostilities should be ended immediately and that all arms, equipment and transport should be handed over intact.

Hungary Declares War On Germany

LONDON, Dec. 30: Moscow Radio says the New Soviet-Sponsored Provisional Hungarian Government has declared war on Germany.

MAJOR DUNNETTE SENTENCED

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30.

The General Court Martial, which met here in October last, has found Major E. E. L. Dunnette guilty of 13 charges of receiving bribes from military officers, and sentenced him to two years' R. I. He has also been cashiered from service. Major Dunnette was last month acquitted of five charges of accepting bribes in the form of presents and gifts.

The prosecution alleged that Major Dunnette, who was in charge of the Military Secretary's Branch Section 5-B which detailed officers of the R. I. A. S. C. for Overseas Service, "prostituted his honourable post and made it yield illicit gains for his own enrichment." The gains were mostly in the form of cash and occasionally in kind. It was alleged that the accused Officer extracted sums of money from officers posted to "the pool of reinforcements" by arranging their postings, transfers and favourable appointments in India.

When a police party raided the house of Major Dunnette in January last a sum of about Rs. 48,000 in currency notes was recovered from his cupboard.

Among military officers, who are alleged to have secured transfers and postings by offering bribes to Major Dunnette were Lt.-Col. Mollah, Major Narindar Singh, Lt. I. S. Doel, Lt. Gurbachan Singh, Lt. L. S. Dalvry, Lt. S. P. Chopra Lt. J. Verma, Lt. A. N. Shukla and Lt. A. S. Bhansin.—A. P.

JAIL FOR MADRAS EX-CHIEF A. R. P. WARDEN

MADRAS, Dec. 30.—Mr. S. Osman Ali, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment today in the Madras City A.R.P. Case sentencing S. Kannan, former Chief A.R.P. Warden and two others, a ghee merchant and a commission agent, to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment each for the offence of conspiring to cheat the Government in respect of certain sums of money.

The case against the accused was that they conspired and cheated the Government to the extent of Rs. 22,000 by supplying adulterated ghee instead of pure ghee to the A.R.P. messes.

Appeals filed by Mr. Kannan and three others, who were convicted today, were admitted by Mr. Justice Pataniali Sastri, Vacation Judge of the Madras High Court. All the convicted persons were released on bail this evening by His Lordship who directed them to execute a bond each for Rs. 2,000 and a surety for a like sum each.—A.P.

Rashtrabasha Libraries

The Secretary, Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, writes:

In order to further the cause of the national language, Hindi, in the non-Hindi speaking provinces, a library affiliation scheme has been devised by the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha. Accordingly the Samiti will give some financial aid to the Rashtrabhasha Libraries. The details regarding this can be had from the Secretary.

SUKKUR, Dec. 29: The District Magistrate has banned the carrying of deaths and others weapons in the Sukkur Municipal limits for three months.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

January	21.92
March	22.07
May	21.98
Middling Spot	22.49

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

March	22.05
May	22.03
July	21.73
Middling Spot	21.53

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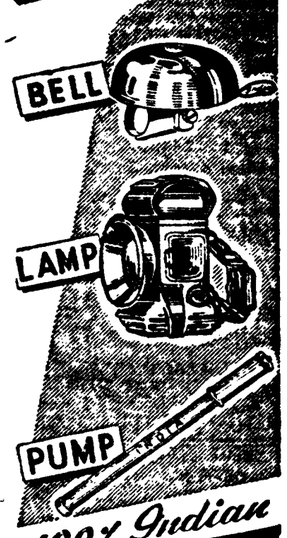

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FOR ALL RUN DOWN & WASTING DISEASES
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BLOOD VITA
is synonymous with vitality energy and good health. which means resistance to disease and infections.

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MUTT, I MET MR. BAILEY TODAY! HE'S THE RICH OWNER OF A CIRCUS! I INVITED HIM TO SPEND THE NIGHT WITH US WHILE HE'S IN TOWN!
FINE! HE CAN SLEEP IN MY BED WITH ME!
OH, THAT'S O.K. HE CAN SLEEP WITH ME! I'M ONLY A SMALL GUY!
NIX! I INSIST HE SLEEP WITH ME! BESIDES I MIGHT WANNA TALK BUSINESS WITH HIM!
BY THE WAY, MR. BAILEY, JUST WHAT DOES YOUR CIRCUS CONSIST OF?
JUST FLEAS!
Z-Z-Z Z-Z-Z Z-Z

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2 ANNAS Per WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an experienced M.B.B.S. or L.C.P.S. Lady Doctor for an up-to-date Dispensary in Bombay. Private practice allowed. Good prospects. Please apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 6926 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately a B.Com., G. D. A or R. A. as an Assistant Accountant for a Factory Office at Sewri. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1583 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted smart, fast Stenotypist, capable of handling Office correspondence independently. Good prospects. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials; stating salary expected to Box No. 6942. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Experienced Compositors, those who have worked in a Daily Newspaper. Apply with certificates to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" between 2 & 4 p.m.

Wanted experienced Readers and Copyholders with good knowledge of English language. Apply with certificates to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" between 2 and 4 p.m.

Wanted a Typist, knowing independent correspondence. Conversant with Mill stores and knowing shorthand preferable. Write to Box No. 6933, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Refrigeration Mechanics, having good experience. Handsome pay with brilliant future prospect. Apply Box No. 6859, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted canvassers for Bombay for our famous Orient Drugs. Good salary for capable man with future prospects. Write to Box No. 6935, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Get Degrees, Medical, Engineering, Law, B.A., M.A. Ph.D. etc. from London College and American University. Fee nominal. Write for prospectus to General Educational Agency, Amritsar. 6833

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Merchants & Speculators!! Before you buy and sell Cotton, Gold, Silver, Shares (Jutes, Textiles, Steels etc.) & Buildings, consult the Masterly Forecast of Prices, containing Bullish & Bearish periods probable daily fluctuations, sure dates issued every fortnight by T. G. Butaney, B. A., Commercial Astrologer, Panjrapore Buildings, Karachi. Subscription Rs 7/5/- from to-day till 31st. Dec. 1945 for a trial Forecast of one month Rs. 15/- only. 6373

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents or Stockists: For our M.O.P. and Horn Button. Write for terms and condition for agency or stockist. Basak Button Mfg. Co. 69, Gournetai Saha Street, P.O. Wari, Dacca (6396)

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans given against Shops, Factories, Policies Gazetted Officers or any security, cheap interest Kantilal Company 28, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 6940

INVESTMENTS

Wanted: A Financier to invest upto Rs. 1 lac in a first-rate Pharmaceutical concern. Alluring prospects. Apply Box No. 6939, Bombay Chronicle."

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted Silk power-looms in working order. Correspond with the Rajputana Silk Mills, Jaipur (Rajputana) 6925

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Wanted cars on hire on daily basis. For details apply to the Provincial Motor Transport Controller, Secretariat, Bombay. 1582

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Cellophane British Manufacture heat sealing 260 reels 1 3/4" wide for sale. What offers". Apply Box No 1565, "Bombay Chronicle."

Manure at Cheaper Rates. Denatured salt is proved very beneficial for mangoes, coconut and other fruit trees and crops. Apply Gulammohamed Mohamedali, salt supplier. 150, Zakaria Masjid Street, Bombay 9. 6943

PUBLIC NOTICES

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN SERVICE

THE NORMAL TIME TABLE Service will be resumed on the B. B. & C. I. Railway's Bombay Suburban Section on Tuesday, January 2nd, 1945. (1563)

NOTICE

UJJAIN SINGHAST FAIR BANNED

IN THE INTEREST of the intending pilgrims it is hereby announced that considering the shortage of foodstuffs and difficulties in transport due to wartime Gwalior Government has banned the holding of the Singhast Fair, Ujjain, the first and second phases of which were to take place from September to November this year and from March to June 1945 respectively. 161.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Physician in the Kolhapur State Medical Department from registered medical practitioners in the grade of Rs. 300-20-500, with ten per cent. of the pay as house rent allowance. Post graduate qualification will be preferred. Private practice allowed according to rules. The appointment will be on probation for one year. Applications stating name in full, age, caste, domicile, qualifications and experience etc. with copies of testimonials should reach the office of the undersigned on or before the 31st January 1945. Candidates, if called for interview, will have to do so at their own expense.

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
Kolhapur State.
1585

TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for redyeing the following articles of Police uniforms for a period of one year ending 31st December 1945.

(1) Dark Blue Drill Suits.
(2) Blue Haversacks
(3) Dark Blue Cotton Putties.

Best "Direct Dye" which should be fast to washing will have to be used for redyeing. Tenders should be superscribed as "Tender for redyeing" and forwarded to the undersigned so as to reach him not later than the 15th January 1945. Further information, if required, can be had from Head Police Office (Accounts Branch) Bombay No. 1.

(Sd.) R N. NAYAMPALLI.
Dy. Commissioner of Police,
Dns. II.

Head Police Office.
Bombay, 29th December 1944.
1588

NOTICE

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of 30 Ordinary Shares bearing distinctive Nos. 547; 1163; 1169; 1570|72; 2058; 3101; 4431; 4432; 5649|5668 and 20 first preference shares bearing distinctive numbers 486|490; 1801|1805; 3566|3570; 4431|4435 and 20 Second Preference shares bearing distinctive Nos. 148|167 standing in the name of Sujir Pundalik Nayak which are burnt or destroyed, duplicate certificates will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from the date hereof.

J. WYLIE,
Managing Director,
MCKENZIES LIMITED,
Sewri, Bombay 15.
29th December, 1944.
6922

THE MODEL MILLS NAGPUR, LIMITED.

LOST, MISLAID OR DESTROYED FIVE SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 3711|4|118 in respect of five shares of the Model Mills Nagpur, Limited, in the name of Damodar Sakharam Raichurkar (deceased) have been lost, mislaid or destroyed. All claims in respect of these five shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company, Illaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay, otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued to the heirs of the abovenamed deceased shareholder.

D. J. REGISTRAR,
Secretary.
6938

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

MUNICIPAL WHEEL TAX

OWNERS of Motor Vehicles are informed that the Municipal Wheel Tax for the fourth quarter (January to March) of the Official year 1944-45 falls due on 1st January, 1945. They are requested to pay the tax either to the Ward Inspectors of the Assessment and Collection Department, or to forward the amount direct to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Head Office, Fort, Bombay. Their attention is also invited to the provisions of Sections 188, 190 and 191 of the Municipal Act. As the liability for wheel tax runs with the vehicle, intending purchasers of motor vehicles would do well to verify from the office of the Assessor and Collector whether the tax has been paid on the car up-to-date.

Owners of hand-carts and bullock carts are likewise requested to pay the wheel tax due, and to obtain number plates in token of the tax having been paid.

U. M. MIRCHANDANI,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 1st January, 1945.
(1581)

THE INDIA UNITED MILLS, LTD.

PARTLY PAID Share Certificate No. 24597 and fully paid share certificate No. 61611 of the abovementioned Company for 200 deferred shares Nos. 3441411|3441460, 2949545|2949554, 3768511|3768520, 3656261|3656275, 2870185|2870199 and 2747951|2748050 standing in the name of the late Mr. Amritlal Morarji Worah have been lost and the undersigned has applied to the Company for the issue of duplicates of the said share certificates.

Any person having any objection to The India United Mills Ltd., issuing duplicates of the said shares certificates should lodge such objection with the Company at its registered office at E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, within one month from this date; otherwise the Company will proceed to issue the duplicate share certificates.

Dated 22nd December, 1944.

MAHIPATLAL A. WORAH,
(1576)

PUBLIC NOTICES

ORDER.

Finance Department (Supply)
Bombay Castle, 30th December, 1944.

No. 45|IVA—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Government of Bombay is pleased to amend with effect from the 2nd January 1945, the order fixing the price of retail sale of groundnut oil cake published in Government Notification, Finance Department (Supply) No. 45|IVA dated the 30th November, 1944, as follows, namely:—

In the said order, for the letters and figures "Re. 0-14-6" the letters and figures "Re. 0-15-6" shall be substituted.

By Order of the Governor of Bombay,

A. D. GORWALA,
Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES & CIVIL SUPPLIES

NOTICE

NOTIFICATION No. T.C. (13)|44, dated 16th December, 1944, issued by the Textile Commissioner makes it illegal for any dealer in Bombay City or Bombay Suburban District to dispose of any cotton piecegoods received by him directly from a manufacturer without the prior permission of the Textile Commissioner.

2. A number of quota holders in Bombay have been receiving goods in Bombay City from manufacturers, situated outside Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District. In respect of all such goods received by them on or before the 31st December 1944 such quota holders are hereby granted a general permission to sell such goods in Bombay City and Island at a price not exceeding the ex-mill price plus 3 per cent plus actual transport charges incurred in moving the goods from the place of manufacture to Bombay City or Island to any Bombay Government Licensed Cloth Dealer not being a retailer or another quota holder.

3. On or after the 1st of January 1945 all quota holders in Bombay City or Bombay Suburban District must take delivery of such goods in the town of manufacture and they are hereby permitted to dispose of such goods in the town of manufacture to any licensed cloth dealer at a price not exceeding the ex-mill price plus 4 per cent. In the event of their being unable to take delivery of such goods in this manner they should advise the mill concern and their quota will be cancelled and re-allocated pro rata by the mill concerned to its other quota holders.

M. K. VELLODI,
Textile Commissioner.
1587

PUBLIC NOTICES

ORDER.

Finance Department (Supply),
Bombay Castle, 30th December, 1944.

No. 336|III: In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules and, in modification of the orders issued in Government Notification, Finance Department (Supply), No. 336|III, dated the 31st August 1944, in so far as it relates to the Bombay Suburban District, the Government of Bombay is pleased to order that, with effect from 1st January 1945, Kerosene oil shall not be sold by kerosene selling shops in the Bombay Suburban District at prices higher than Rs. 0-5-0 per quart (1|4 gallon).

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

A. D. GORWALA,
Secretary to Government.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the University Gardens will be CLOSED to the Public for 24 hours, commencing at 12 midnight on Monday, the 1st January, 1945 and ending at 12 midnight on Tuesday the 2nd January, 1945.

By Order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 29th December, 1944.
(1560)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BADRUDDIN RAJBHOY, of Bombay Bohra Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any right, title, interest, or claim in, to or upon the said property are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Alli Chambers, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land (now redeemed) with the bungalow structures and buildings standing thereon known as Kathok Lodge, situate, at Dadar Main Road, admeasuring 1,961 square yards or thereabouts bearing Cadastral Survey No. 73 of Dadar Naigaum Division and assessed by the Municipality under F Ward Nos. 522 (4), 522 (4AA) and 522 (4AAA), Street No. 116, 7 to 9 and 9A.

Dated this 29th day of December, 1944.

THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1579

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KURBANHUSSEIN ABDULHUSSEIN POONAWALA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim whatsoever against or to the said property are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Alli Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land (since redeemed) with building thereon at Breach Candy Road, Girgaon, in the Registration District, Sub-district and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 226 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 31, 31, New Nos. 1|217, 1|218, 2|217-218, Old Survey No. 152, New Survey No. 1|8025 and 1A|8025, Cadastral Survey No. 1486 of Girgaon Division and Municipal D Ward No. 185, Street Nos. 88-88A-90 and bounded, on the North by Girgaon Road, South by the property of United Mills, Ltd., on the East by the property of Bhagwandas Tapidas and on the West by a private passage.

Dated this 30th day of December, 1944.

THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(1584)

AUCTION SALES

IMPORTANT TO MILL STORES SUPPLIERS.

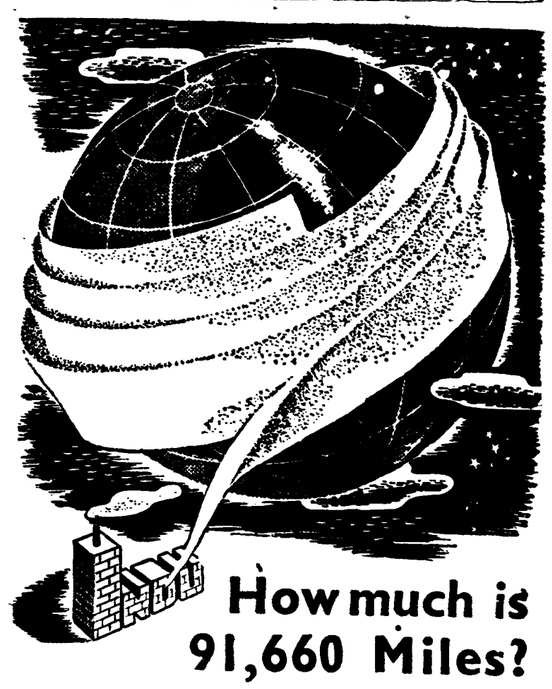
SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 10TH JANUARY 1945 AT 3 P.M. AT THE SALE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

Under instructions from the partners of the firm concerned the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the above mentioned day and premises the entire stock-in-trade of a Mill Stores Suppliers firm comprising:—English and Indian Picking Bands, Healds, Reeds, Shuttles, Silk Shutters, Endless Flannel, Roller Skins, Fillets, and similar other miscellaneous stores.

On view three days before the sale from 11-30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
123, Medows Street, Bombay.



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It's nearly four times the earth's girth! To be exact, it is 3 2/3 times the circumference of the earth. All this tremendous length of cloth is produced annually by the India United Mills Limited—not to outdo the equator—but to clothe India's tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor, and all the teeming population.

Today, our mills are humming with war orders. The needs of the fighting services receive first consideration. As soon as Victory is won we shall go all out to meet civilian requirements. Remember, when better cloths are woven, "INDU" will take the lead.

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INDIA'S LARGEST TEXTILE GROUP

2,40,982 SPINDLES & 6,673 LOOMS

MESSRS. AGARWAL & CO.,

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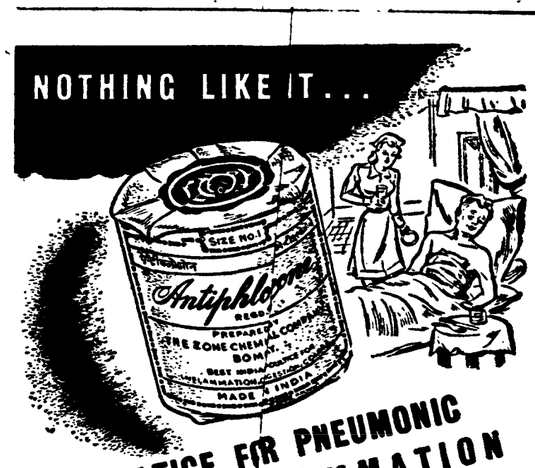

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WHEN you have difficulty in breathing, your lungs are congested and inflamed, there is nothing like 'ANTIPHLOZONE'. Apply it reasonably thick and hot over the inflamed portion. Its continuous non-irritating heat will speed the flow of blood through the tissues, thereby helping and stimulating the affected parts and repairing broken down tissues and easing pain.

Available at all chemists and stores in 5 ozs., 10 ozs., 1 lb., 2 lbs. and 5 lbs. tins.

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A ZONE CHEMICAL PRODUCT

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